

M 20 Jan 05

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIV] No 10 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

A Great Display

—of—

SILK AND SATIN WAISTS

—ON—

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20th

We beg to inform you that we have arranged with the New York Silk Mfg. Co., of Montreal, to have their representative at our store on

Monday, Feb. 20th, 1905

From 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

for this day only. We propose to display their entire line of silk and satin waists which are made in the very latest Parisian and New York effects.

This opportunity should not be missed, as it will enable our patrons to see and examine a complete range of High Class Waists, and also to select any style and shade made to their order, which will be delivered in a few days.

These goods are magnificent in every detail being manufactured on special machines and under expert eyes.

As this is the only opportunity to examine this display we trust yourself and friends will take advantage of it.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

CHEAPSIDE.

NAPANEE.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the Seventh Division Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Thomas Evans and against the lands of Mrs. Mary A. McMullen, I have seized and taken into execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Mary A. McMullen, of in and to all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Sheldene in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of "that part of No. 6, in the 3rd concession of the said Township of Sheldene lying east of White Lake, also that part of the south half of lot No. 7, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Sheldene aforesaid, lying east of White Lake.

All of which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, on SATURDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH 1905.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,
Sheriff Co. Lennox and Addington.
Sheriff's Office, Napanee, Dec. 21st, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the James Bay Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, for an Act authorizing the Company to change its name and empowering it to lease, purchase or otherwise acquire the lines of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company and to amalgamate with that Company; also to extend and develop the powers of the Company with respect to the issue of bonds, debentures and other securities and for power to construct the lines of railway below mentioned; also empowering the Company to lease to the Canadian Northern Railway Company its lines or leased lines or any of them and to give that Company running powers thereover.

The lines referred to are the following:—
(1) From a point on the Company's line south of Lake Muskoka thence easterly to Montreal passing through or near Ottawa with branches to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(2) From a point on or near the French River thence easterly to Montreal passing through or near Ottawa with branches to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(3) From a point on the Company's line at or near Sudbury thence westward and south of Lake Nipigon to a point on the Canadian Northern Railway West of Port Arthur, passing through or near Port Arthur or with a branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH.
Solicitor for Applicant.

Dated December 8th, 1904.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—
The farm known as the Thompson's Point farm, containing about 150 acres. This farm is situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between Douglaston and Picton and would make a splendid summer resort as the boats call between eight and ten times a day.
It is principally fenced with red cedar rails. For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON, Apslum-town, Ont.

FOR SALE.

South half lot four, on east side John Street, Napanee, on which are erected a stone building at present used as a butcher shop, and a frame barn in the rear. The property is centrally situated, being close to the Post Office.

For price and terms apply to
THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION,
Toronto, Ontario.

8-d

S. CASEY DENISON,
Will be pleased to have your
trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a railway Company under the name of the "Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company," with power to construct, operate and maintain a railway from a point on Georgian Bay between Point Severn and Port Carling, in a south-easterly direction through the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Lanark, or any of them, to a point of connection with the Ontario and Quebec Railway between Cavanville and Maberly with such powers as are usually given to railway companies incorporated by the Parliament of Canada; and that the said works be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Cayuga, 1st December, 1904.

Best in the East

The new, up-to-date, Business Training School


**Frontier
Business College**

KINGSTON, ONT.

In affiliation with the well-known CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE of Toronto.

giving best courses in all Departments. Everything new, clean and first-class. Circulars free. Enter now.

W. H. SHAW. T. N. STOCKDALE,
President. Principal.

Brilliant.

"Did my diamonds call forth any comment?" asked Mrs. Cumrox.

"Yes, indeed," answered Miss Cayenne. "I heard several people refer to you as the human chandelier."

Dear Things.

Miss Shugger—What a self possessed woman Miss Passay is! Miss Pepper—Yes, and I don't imagine she'd ever get a chance to dispose of the property.

Lipton's Salada, and Blue Ribbon Teas in pugs. Try our 25c and 40c teas in bulk at GREY LION GROCERY.

TENDERS—Sealed tenders are required
for works to be done for the completion of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee. Plans and specifications will be found in the office of F. F. Miller, Esq., C. E., Dundas st, and will be open for inspection on Monday, February 20th, 1905, and for 14 days thereafter, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Tenders must be in the hands of Mr. Miller no later than noon on Thursday, March 9th, 1905. The lowest tender not exceeding accepted.

ARTHUR JARVIS, Rector.
F. F. MILLER, Church Wardens.
T. WALLACE, Church Wardens.

Postponed Credit Sale!

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on Lot No. 17, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Ernestown, one mile west of Wickham's Corner.

On Tuesday, 7th March.

at 12 o'clock, sharp, 23 good Milch Cows, 8 two-year-old Steers, 9 three-year-old Heifers, 1 bull, 1 yearling Calves, 1 fat Durham Bull, 3 years old, 1 span Mare in foal to Mack St. Clair, one span general purpose Horses, Palm Leaf Colt complete, three years, Lumber Wagon, Spring Waggon, Top Buggy, Cutter, 2 sets Bob-sleighs, set light Bobs with Pole and Shafts, Iron Harrow, Wooden harrow, 3 Walking Plows, Disc harrow, Long Sleigh on Stickney Reaper, Massey Horse rake, Hay Leader Hook-tooth Harrow, set single harness 2 sets Heavy double Harness, set light double harness, Wooden Roller, 3 Milk cans, Scraper, Massey-Harris Seeder, Cultivator, Corn Cultivator, Spray pump, 4 to 5 hundred Sap buckets and Spiles, large Sap Pan, 2 large Sap holders, large tub, 4 thirty-gallon barrels Vinegar, Wooden Lookout complete, Shepherd Dog 2 sets years old, Forks shovels and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale: \$10.00 per under cash; over that amount eight months' credit on approved joint note with interest at 6 cent.
BENJAMIN EMBURY, E. S. LAFUM,
Proprietor. Auctioneer

ON THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY A

Wonderful Curative Liquid.

Composed of Healing gums, Balsams, Barks, Etc. This Compound is called

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Miss Emma Monroe, Trenton, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time with nervousness and back-ache. I then got a distressing hacking cough, lost flesh, and felt very miserable every way."

I consulted two doctors; both said I had quick consumption and could only live a few weeks. A friend, who had used O. R. KIDNEY CURE, said she believed my trouble was due to weak kidneys. I commenced its use; and, before I had finished six bottles, I felt like a new girl. That was two years ago, and to-day I am perfectly well and happy.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle; or write to

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

A Pleasant Duty.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdoch, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts."—9 Sold by Fred L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

Maple syrup and table syrup just in at GREY LION GROCERY.

Muscles In Tension.

The Revue Scientifique has been asking what muscles tire soonest, with the conclusion that it is not the muscles in use, but those under tension, although doing no work. The writer urges us to use the arms and legs less and the back and neck more, for on them comes the greatest strain. He has been asking men of all occupations the same questions:

When you have worked much, where do you feel tired?

Before you were trained did fatigue show itself in the same regions?

All the answers point to the same conclusions. The baker who kneads dough all night complains of fatigue in his legs.

The blacksmith is tired, not in his arms and shoulders, but in his back and loins.

The young soldier, after a march, is especially tired in the back of the neck, even if he has carried no knapsack.

The oarsman who is in perfect training after prolonged exercise gets tired in his calves and insteps.

These facts point to the conclusion that in any continued effort we should try to alter the habit of contraction. That is to say, the body, like the mind, needs change of work.

A Nightmareless Rabbit.

A bachelor whose skill at getting up dainty supper dishes assures him plenty of company in the evenings is responsible for a substitute for the Welsh rabbit that is free from nightmare. He covers lightly toasted bread with finely grated cheese and instead of slipping it in the oven places it beneath the flame of the gas broiler until the cheese has been toasted a light brown.

If a good cream cheese is used there is not the slightest suggestion of sogginess or greasiness, and even those to whom a rabbit means a night of troubled dreams may indulge in this with no fear of evil consequences.

The trick lies in the grating of the cheese. Broken into bits, it would melt into a pasty mass. Finely divided, each particle should be individually toasted before it has a chance to melt down, and in that state it is readily assimilated.

The Choice of a Wife.

A German professor selects a woman who can merely stew prunes not because stewing prunes and reading Proclus make a delightful harmony, but because he wants his prunes stewed for him and chooses to read Proclus by himself. A fullness of sympathy, a sharing of life one with another, is scarcely ever looked for except in a narrow, conventional sense. Men like to come home and find a blazing fire and a smiling face and an hour of relaxation. Their serious thoughts and earnest aims in life they keep on one side. And this is the carrying out of love and marriage almost everywhere in the world, and this the degrading of women by both.—From One of Mrs. Browning's Letters, 1846.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1905

DISTRICT NEWS.

John L. Sullivan is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Brockville has over fifteen miles of granolithic walks.

Peterborough will erect a new \$50,000 collegiate institute building in Central Park.

Complaints are made in England that Canadian goods sent there are not up to sample.

Complete returns in East Hastings give Rathbun 2,119, Richardson 1,553. Majority for Rathbun, 266.

Wm. McCready, a clerk in Ritchie's dry goods establishment, Belleville, sustained a broken ankle Tuesday night while playing hockey.

The fight in the Quebec government ranks is not yet settled. Premier Parent's rivals claim they have a following of fifty members out of a total of seventy-four.

The Davis company, Kingston, has the contract to build a triple-expansion engine for the steamer Varuna, of Belleville, which will next summer be the fastest boat on the Bay of Quinte.

The Brockville Recorder says: "Eric long Mr. Ross will be invited to a place in the senate, and it goes without saying that the appointment would be very popular among all classes".

About sixteen members of the Prentiss Boys, Kingston, went to Stella last week, to attend a banquet given by Derry Lodge No. 2, to the local brethren. The Kings-tonians have not been heard of since. They are stormbound at Stella.

The bye-elections at which the members of the Ontario Cabinet with portfolio will ask the endorsement of their constituents will be held on Feb. 21st. If there is any opposition polling will take place on Feb. 28th. Writs were issued last week.

Tuesday evening a four-year-old son of John McIntosh, merchant, Belleville, was bitten by two dogs which had him down on the snow, and would probably have killed him had not two ladies driven them off. The child was severely bitten about the head.

An incendiary fire occurred on the premises of George McDonald, front of Thurlow, on Sunday morning, by which Mr. McDonald's barn and out-buildings were burned. Sixteen head of cattle were lost, also some hens and a large quantity of farm produce. Less \$3,000; insurance, \$1,000.

HOKARA

The Great Skin Food.

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright said yesterday there was no truth in the report that Provincial detectives had been sent to investigate new evidence in the West Hastings bogus ballot-boxes cases. No new developments had occurred to his knowledge since the accused men were committed for trial.

Frank Baylis, aged twenty-five, late of Montreal, and with the Canadian Scouts in the Boer war is dead of enteric fever in South Africa. He is remembered for a notable 1,000 mile trip he made a year before going to South Africa, up the lakes in a small twenty-foot yacht, with Robert Magner.

Monday night at the annual meet-

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

SELBY.

Our village is very quiet at present, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Quite a number attended the temperance social here, Friday evening.

Water is very scarce in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goner and mother spent a few days at Chas. Files' last week. G. Neely is on the sick list.

We are glad to say A. Winter is recovering from his recent illness.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Amey, Moscow, at F. Amey's; Miss B. Aylesworth, Forest Mills, at Miss E. Robinson's; Mrs. McConnell, Lime Lake, at Miss L. Anderson's; Miss N. Arnold, Forest Mills, at Miss G. Dafoe's.

BELL ROCK.

The roads are still in a very bad condition; it is almost impossible to get the mail in from Moscow.

Business is at a standstill on account of the inclement weather and deep snow.

The friends of Mrs. B. Revell are pleased to hear of her return from the General Hospital, Kingston, where she had a finger amputated, her hand is healing nicely.

F. L. Amey of Selby called on his friends here last week.

Miss Minnie Wheeler has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends at Tweed.

Miss Maud Pomeroy has taken a school near Bunridge.

Recent visitors: Miss Reid, Tamworth at J. York's.

Mrs. M. Bell, Hartington, at W. F. Pomeroy's; Mrs. Evans, Camden East, at J. Timmons'; Miss Wheeler, Tweed, at J. B. Wheeler's.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Drader, of Sydenham, at Mrs. Martin's.

Sap pans, pails, spouts, Heaters, Sugar Maker's supplies, at BOYLE & SON.

ENTERPRISE.

Snow ploughing is very fashionable and from all appearances there seems to be plenty more to be done.

The roads were in excellent condition before Sunday's storm which rendered them very heavy for hauling loads.

The concert in aid of the English church on Friday night was not as successful as was anticipated on account of the inclemency of the weather, however a goodly sum was realized.

Mr. Jas. Hayes spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Mary Spratt has returned from a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. H. Mooney, Napane.

Mr. Wm. Fenwick has in a good stock of logs this season despite the deep snow and inclement weather.

Fodder seems to be more plentiful this year than last, as there is very little on the move as compared with last year.

Mr. John Scanlin is on the sick list. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Quite a number are at present complaining of La Grippe.

Messrs. Dennis and Pat Spratt, Byron and Joseph Dowling have returned from Cogau, where they spent the winter.

We are glad to state that Mrs. George Fenwick who was seriously ill is recovering.

Mr. David Kerck McLean was in the village on Friday on business.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Ed. Lane who had the misfortune to break his arm some time ago is still suffering from it and is under the doctor's care in Kingston.

Anglo Saxon Stock Food, Yorkshire Stock Food, Herbaceous Stock Food. The

THE BEST.....

OYSTERS

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

SUDDEN DEATH.

PERSONALS

Mr. John T. Empey Switzerville, was caller at this office Wednesday.

Mr. John Benn, of Kingston, is renewing acquaintances in town this week.

Harold Anderson is very ill with diphtheria.

Mr. Frank Moore, Prince Edward, spent last week with friends in Napane.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Degroff, Bloomfield, are spending a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Hamby, North Fredricksburgh.

Mr. G. M. Cox, Toronto, formerly with the Hardy Dry Goods Co., Napane has been appointed European buyer for the Gordon McKay & Co. with headquarters at London, England. He leaves on March 1st to assume his new duties.

Mrs. Geo. Bateman and daughter Ethel, of Deseronto, spent Monday in town.

Miss Ida and Louise Farley, of Water-town, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Sleeth, Kingston.

Mrs. Maude Hurst, inspector for the York County Loan and Savings Co., Toronto, on her way from Montreal to Toronto stopped at her father's, Coun. Meng, on Thursday evening of last week.

Invitations are out announcing the wedding of Miss Frances, daughter of Mr. Stephen Coffey, to Frederick J. Buckley on Monday, 20th February, 1905, at St. Charles Church, Read, at 9.30 a.m.

The Subordinate and Companion Courts of Foresters have decided to give a concert at Selby, on the 17th inst. They have engaged the services of Mr. W. Shea of Kingston, to furnish the greater part of the entertainment. Dr. Herald, P.H.C.R. Kingston, and G. N. Brown, High Organizer, will be in attendance. Mr. G. Mabbett, will preside at the piano. Local talent will assist in the programme.

Mr. and Mrs. William Norris and daughter, Miss Mabel, and son, Fred, arrived home last week from a three months' visit

Our townspeople were indeed shocked on Saturday afternoon on learning that Mrs. E. J. Squires, widow of John T. Squires, Thurlow, and sister, of Mrs. (Rev.) G. S. White, had died at the home of her sister, Piety Hill, after but a few days illness, and which was not considered dangerous. She was greatly distressed over Mr. White's serious attack of bleeding at the nose, which was of four and a half hours duration, a few days ago, and took to bed with what appeared to be tonsilitis, but notwithstanding that medical aid was called in she gradually weakened, and on Saturday passed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. Mrs. Squires was a daughter of Rev. D. A. Brown, well known to old residents of Napane and Odessa, at which places he was stationed some years ago. Mrs. R. Metzler, Odessa; Mrs. (Rev.) D. P. Wilson, Belleville; Mrs. Jas. Stalker, Plevna; and Mrs. E. Walker Northwest Territories, are sisters of the deceased. Mrs. Squires' family consists of one son and two daughters. Her son, Herbert Squires, is at present the United States minister at Cuba, and was chief secretary at the American legation at Peking during the Boxer trouble. The daughters reside in the States. Mrs. Squires was one of the most lovable ladies one could meet, a deeply religious woman and a member of the Methodist church. The remains will be removed to Faribault, Minnesota, where her daughters reside. Services were held at the home of Mrs. (Rev.) G. S. White, Monday afternoon, and on Wednesday the remains were taken to Faribault, Minnesota, where her daughters reside. Her son-in-law arrived in town Wednesday and accompanied the remains. The sorrowing relatives are receiving condolences from very many friends in their sad bereavement.

If you can't get it at Wallace's, you can't get it in Napane.

communities for trial.

Frank Baylis, aged twenty-five, late of Montreal, and with the Canadian Scouts in the Boer war in South Africa. He is remembered for a notable 1,000 mile trip he made a year before going to South Africa, up the lakes in a small twenty-foot yacht, with Robert Magner.

Monday night at the annual meeting of the Kingston Conservative Association resolutions asking the Provincial Government to institute a searching inquiry by Parliamentary committee into the Gamey-Stratton affair, and to take steps to punish those guilty of complicity in the ballot box frauds, were passed.

There is an ice bridge across the St. Lawrence at Morrisburg, and people have crossed on foot to the United States. This is something the oldest resident cannot ever remember happening before. A similar flood and jam was experienced some eighteen years ago, but at that time the ice did not back up to within five or six miles of this village, although the water was just as high.

Donald Barnum, a resident of Fuller, was found frozen to death on Sunday morning last. He had been to Madoc, on Saturday, shopping and returning home, got as far as Crookston, where he tried to get a man to drive him home but without success. Then he started for home afoot. On Sunday morning he was found frozen to death. A widow and family survive. Barnum was fifty-one years of age.

Mr. Justice McLennan has been appealed to by R. A. Norman, Conservative candidate in Prince Edward County at the last Provincial election. His opponent, Dr. Morley Curry, headed the polls, and a recount increased each man's vote without affecting the result. Mr. Norman holds, however, that the ballots cast in subdivision No. 1, Holland Township, should be rejected, alleging that the deputy returning officer did not make a proper written statement. The case will be heard on Saturday.

The Grand Trunk Railway's report shows the gross receipts for the half year to December 31 amounted to £3,129,800. The working expenses were £2,205,100 leaving a net revenue of £924,700. Deducting debenture charges £507,200, and adding a surplus of £14,500 of the Detroit & Grand Haven, there remains a balance of £432,000. With £4,300 brought in, £436,3000 is available. This suffices to pay the half year's dividend on the guaranteed and full twelve months dividend on both first and second preference stocks, leaving £6,500 to be carried forward. Last year the third preference received two per cent. The sum of £2,699 was carried forward.

Iron and steel, all sizes sleigh crooks, all sizes sleigh poles and shafts for sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

CURLING.

Friday, February 10th—Thos. Symington's rink defeated J. Ham's rink by a score of 16-13. J. W. Robinson's rink also was victorious, winning from D. Hill by a score of 16-15.

Saturday, February 11th—Considerable interest was taken in the match between the rinks skipped by W. A. Bellhouse and Dr. Leonard. If Mr. Bellhouse won the game it meant that he was the winner of the series and was entitled to the Chinneck medal, but if he lost, there would be six rinks tied, each having won and lost the same number of games. The doctor was successful in winning the game by a score of 11-8, and thus six different rinks stood tie for the championship of the series.

Smith's Medal Bonspiel.

Monday evening the series of games for the Smith medal was started, and the results so far are:

Monday, February 13th—W. A. Bellhouse's rink won from Mr. Symington by a very close margin, the score being 15-14. J. W. Robinson's rink beat W. C. Smith 19-11.

Tuesday, February 14th—C. I. Maybee won from J. L. Boyes by a score of 20-2. J. Ham defeated G. Bustin 22-10.

Wednesday, February 15th—D. Hill won from Dr. Leonard 21-9, and W. A. Bellhouse defeated J. W. Robinson 14-12.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Char. Fletcher

Fenwick who was seriously ill is recovering.

Mr. David Kerk McLean was in the village on Friday on business.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Ed. Lane who had the misfortune to break his arm some time ago is still suffering from it and is under the doctor's care in Kingston.

Anglo Saxon Stock Food, Yorkshire Stock Food, Herbergue Stock Food. The genuine article. BOYLE & SON.

NEWBURGH.

The recent snow storms have again put the B. of Q. service out of business. Monday an engine, plough, baggage, coach and flanger, went up and returned in the afternoon, bringing mails from the north, but no east or west mails arrived.

It is probable that when the board of education meets, the question concerning pupils taking their dinner to school, will come up. At present those living in the village are not allowed to take their dinner to school. It does seem unreasonable that when the snow is deep pupils living at the limits of the village should not be allowed to take their lunch.

The remains of the late Mrs. Cobourne, Hinch, were placed in the vault here on Sunday.

Henry Paul, assessor, will likely start on his rounds this week.

A meeting was held in Finkle's Hall on Tuesday evening for the purpose of discussing the proposed public library by-law. The school was occupied by P. D. Shorey, G. A. Aylesworth gave an interesting address, sketching the history of the library. It seems that a great deal of uncertainty exists as to the liability the taking over of the public library would put on the village. It is very evident that a large number of the citizens are opposed to it. The library board should remember that the electors are in the dark as to the details of the affair, and should take steps to inform them.

Miss Hope Aylesworth entertained her girl friends Tuesday afternoon from four to seven o'clock.

On Friday evening, February 3rd, a large number of friends gathered at the home of Wm. Donevan, Hinch where a very pleasant evening was spent.

Messrs. C. H. Fink and G. A. Aylesworth, attended the supper given by Ward Martin in Napanee on Friday evening, February 3rd.

John H. Patterson, this village, was re-appointed a high school trustee by the county council.

Reports received yesterday stated that Mrs. Dunn was no better.

Mrs. William Sutton is in Toronto this week.

The Epworth League held a very successful literary meeting in the Methodist church last evening. It was an evening with Longfellow. An essay on Longfellow's life by Roy Farley, was followed with some timely remarks by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Mears. A number of small girls gave a sleighing chorus. Miss Jennie Brandon recited "The Day is Done," and Miss Juanita Thompson, "The Bridge," both recitations being well rendered. Bert Paul gave an essay on "The Gleam of Sunshine," after which D. A. Nesbitt gave an address on literature. The principal's remarks were to the point and proved highly instructive. Mr. Nesbitt dealt with literature and discussed the influence the great poets have had on the nation's lives. In concluding his very interesting remarks he dealt with the characteristics of Longfellow's work, taking "Resignation" as an example.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you The Plaza. A. WILLIS.

A Freak of the Wind.

Almost beyond belief is the story which comes from England of a trick the wind played not long ago on the spire of a Presbyterian church. It blew the steeple above the belfry some twenty-five degrees out of plumb, so that the spire pointed in a northwest direction, and it was feared that it would fall. When the next morning men were engaged in straightening it the wind veered around and blew it back to its original position. Of course it was necessary for the men to strengthen it and its supports, but the wind's freak made their work much easier.

engaged the services of Mr. W. Shea of Kingston, to furnish the greater part of the entertainment. Dr. Herald, P.H.C.R. Kingston, and G. N. Brown, High Organizer, will be in attendance. Mr. G. Abbott, will preside at the piano. Local talent will assist in the programme.

Mr. and Mrs. William Norris and daughter, Miss Mabel, and son, Fred, arrived home last week from a three months' visit with relatives in Melita, Man.

Miss Pearl Perry returned on Saturday from a six weeks' visit with relatives in Ottawa.

Donald Gerow, of the Merchants' Bank, Hamilton, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gerow, Palace Road.

Miss Maggie Montgomery, Kingston, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Jessie Montgomery, Saltcoats, Scotland, are spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. A. E. Huffman, Moscow.

Mr. A. E. Paul was confined to the house a few days this week with a grippe.

Mr. W. A. Grange spent Sunday with friends in Kingston.

Mr. W. S. Herrington was in Toronto, last Friday.

S. C. Warner, arrived in Toronto Thursday. He is expected in Napanee, Saturday next to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Byard Shibley, of Wilton, were in Napanee Wednesday.

Mr. W. A. Shaw, Toronto, was in Napanee Wednesday.

Mr. W. T. Gibbard was in Toronto on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. T. F. Harrison, Kingston, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, Hartington, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Frank Grieve returned last week from a visit with his sister, Mrs. Ed. Huff, Campbellford.

Mr. Robt. Jackson, Morven, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Mr. Carleton Woods, Roblin was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Mr. Walter Clarke, Violet, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Mr. Coleman, Toronto, representing The Gibbard Furniture Co., has been spending the week in town.

The Misses Templeton returned from Owen Sound on Friday last.

Harry Meng, Ontario Business College, spent Sunday with his parents in town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bailey and children who have been the guests of Mrs. John Pollard left on Monday for their home at Indian Head, Assa.

Tuesday evening a number of young lady and gentlemen friends of Miss Nora Wakeford pleasantly surprised her at her home, Piety Hill. Games and other amusements were indulged in and all enjoyed a most social evening.

BIRTH.

GALLAGHER—At Westmount Montreal, on February 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gallagher, formerly of Napanee, a daughter.

DEATHS.

SQUIRES—At Napanee, on Saturday, February 11th, 1905, Mrs. E. J. Squires, widow of John T. Squires, Thurlow, aged 64 years.

DRIVER—In Richmond, on Sunday, February 12th, 1905, Mrs. Elizabeth Driver, widow of the late John Driver, aged 73 years.

LOUCKS—At Napanee, on Friday, February 10th, 1905, Fred, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Loucks, aged 4 months.

BARBER—At South Fredericksburgh, on February 7th Mrs. Jane Ann Barber, aged eighty-three years.

MOORE—At Napanee, on Monday, February 13th, 1905, Jacob Moore, aged 84 years.

CHADD—At Picton, on Wednesday, February 15th, 1905, Mrs. Harry Chadd, aged about 60 years. Deceased was a sister of Mrs. Whitney Sicker, of Napanee.

SAGAR—At Napanee, on Tuesday, February 14th, 1905, Roswell Sagar, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sagar, aged 4 years and 5 months.

MACE—At St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday, February 15th, 1905, Calista A. Guess, wife of W. D. Mace, formerly of Tamworth.

receiving condolences from very many friends in their sad bereavement.

If you can't get it at Wallace's, you can't get it in Napanee.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Is the Japanese fleet now going after the vessels of Admiral Rojestvensky in earnest? The news that Vice Admiral Togo has sailed with his squadron from Kure, and that he is proceeding south, leads to the belief that the Russian fleet is definitely located and that the Japanese propose to at once give battle. No doubt the fast scouts of Admiral Togo have been in touch with the scattered Russian squadrons for some time, and that now is considered a fitting opportunity to attack.

It has been regarded as likely that the Russian Admiral, avoiding the Malacca Straits, will navigate his ships either through Sunda, Bali Strait (the extreme southeast point of Java), or through Timor Straits. None of these routes presents any special difficulties, and all are equally good for the purpose in view. Once through these Straits, there are so many routes available between the islands that it is impossible to suggest which would be adopted. The most likely route of all, though, is through the Sunda or Bali Strait into the Java Sea, and then through the Spice Islands.

The recent arrival of Japanese ships near Batavia did not indicate that the Japanese fleet would attempt to meet the Russians in the Indian Ocean. Admiral Togo has retained his main force much nearer home and has sent out fast cruisers towards the Straits mentioned to report the first news of the arrival of the Baltic Fleet. Once the Japanese get to know by which route the enemy is coming, their course will be comparatively an easy one.

The most recent estimate of the cost of the war is that \$800,000,000 have been expended by the two belligerents, and it is used as a peace argument that a campaign so destructive to life and property must soon cease. Financially, however, both sides are in a condition to carry on the combat for some time to come.

Cold and exposure are increasing the sickness in the Russian rank. The condition of prisoners and bodies of the dead indicates that the Russians are short of shoes and winter clothing. The Japanese on the other hand, with a near base of supplies, are plentifully supplied with food and clothing, and while they have undoubtedly suffered in the recent fighting, sickness among the troops is decreasing, and there is probably less sickness now than any large army in the field ever experienced at any season.

American and Canadian coal oil, gasoline. MADOLE & WILSON.



The normal eye should be able to do a normal amount of work. If your eyes readily become tired it is because seeing calls for abnormal effort. This is eyestrain and if neglected may end in complete loss of sight. We can give you eye comfort.

H. E. SMITH,
Smith's Jewellery Store

CARNAGE IN ST. PETERSBURG

Two Thousand Killed and Over Four Thousand Wounded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—The sacrifice has been made. Thousands have fallen to-day, willing martyrs in the cause of human liberty, in the belief that their blood will seal the doom of Russian tyranny and oppression. Not since the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day has a civilized community witnessed such a massacre as stains the latest page of Russian history. Its victims cannot yet be numbered. The official estimate puts the numbered dead at 2,000, and the wounded at 5,000.

The last act of the bloody drama was the deliberate slaughter of hundreds of onlookers in the centre of the city. After all the organized attempts of the insurrectionists to march to the Winter Palace had failed, a large body of Cossacks was turned loose by the authorities against fifty thousand people standing in the streets, with orders to kill without mercy.

The murderous command was obeyed to the letter. The carnage which followed has no parallel in modern record. The fierce horsemen cut down with their sabres all within reach. Those who fled were shot at with revolvers and carbines. It is said that the authorities committed this atrocity with the deliberate purpose of terrorizing not only St. Petersburg, but all Russia, and quenching the rising flames of revolution throughout the empire.

Never was there a greater mistake. Instead of exciting terror, the massacre has already inspired a rage that is such that nothing but revenge will satisfy it. This found its first expression later, when a crowd surrounded an old man in a general's uniform, riding in a carriage. They tore him from the vehicle and killed him.

STORY OF THE BLOODY DAY.

The late Winter dawn was brilliant and cold. The city swarmed with troops, but the regular garrison had been reinforced by 50,000 troops from the Imperial palace in the country and from other districts. These were massed near the Winter Palace on the bank of the Neva in the centre of the city. The vast semi-circle in front of the palace was occupied by the Pawlowski and Priobrajensky Regiments of Infantry, the First Regiment of the Guards, and a brigade of the Emperor's Cossacks was drawn up on the side of the palace facing the river. A battery of artillery waited at the gate between the palace and the Hermitage Gallery, a mile away. Down the Nevski Prospekt, the main street of the city, a regiment of Cossacks, which had arrived in the morning from the Dowager Empress' country residence, guarded the Arzitzkoff Palace, her city home. She was there throughout the day. Yesterday at noon she drove twice in an open sleigh the length of Nevski Prospekt. Army men said she did this to set an example to her son, to show him how to behave in face of threats of disorder. The Palaces of Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, Michael and Serge were occupied by other troops, and their gates were closed and curtains drawn.

Meanwhile a decisive stroke was being prepared three miles away to the south-west of the Narva Gate, a lofty, wide granite arch, the outlines of which resemble those of the Arch de Triomphe, in Paris. The Chichadoff Regiment was posted

ANOTHER MASSACRE, MORE VICTIMS.

Another massacre, under similar circumstances, with a still greater number of victims, took place a little later at the Moscovski level crossing, where the road from Kolpinow leads to St. Petersburg. Here there was a sort of pitched battle between the vast crowd and the troops. The desperate rebels, even with their rude weapons, succeeded in coming to close quarters and inflicting some damage upon the troops. It was at a terrible cost, however, for no less than a thousand were killed and fifteen hundred wounded.

According to the police reports, some 7,000 survivors, in desperation, turned towards Tsarskoe Selo, where the Czar had taken refuge. They declared that it was their purpose to march to the palace and see the Emperor. Their fate is unknown at this hour. There were serious conflicts at three or four more points before 2 o'clock. In one case only, so far as known, did the hopes of the revolutionists that the troops would refuse to fire upon them prove well founded. This was when a crowd of many thousands advanced to the Nicholas bridge; they were stopped by two regiments of cavalry and infantry. "Don't fire, don't fire on workmen! Throw down your arms!" cried the crowd. About 200 of the soldiers threw their guns to the ground. Their officers beat the mutineers unmercifully, with the result that the regiment made a bayonet charge, killing and wounding many.

Wherever the Cossacks were engaged the work was of the bloodiest description. They fired a volley into the general crowd at the Admiralty Park three hundred yards from the Winter Palace, killing many. Twenty-six children were among the dead at this point.

THE CROWNING INFAMY.

So the work of terror went on, until 4 o'clock, when came the crowning infamy. It was a deed which history will record as Russia's deepest disgrace. All attempts to resist or defy authority had failed. St. Petersburg was counting its dead and summing up the events of the bloodiest day in its history. The streets in the centre of the town were filled with ordinary citizens, women and children, drawn solely by curiosity. Most of the slaughter had taken place at points a considerable distance from the palace and the main avenue of the city. The crowd was naturally greatest at the palace end of this great thoroughfare, which is one of the widest avenues of Europe.

Suddenly, without warning, another order to commit wholesale murder was given to the troops surrounding the palace. They were directed to charge upon the dense crowds at the ends of all the avenues opening on the great semi-circle in front of the palace. The Cossacks and the Dowager Empress' cavalry guards sprang upon the people with drawn swords. It was like the spreading out of a great fan of steel. The populace was so closely packed that they could not flee with any speed, and quickly the murderous horsemen were among them, slashing right and left, cutting, stabbing and treading down all alike, without mercy to men, women or children. On and on the Cossacks pursued their victims in a perfect carnival of killing. Before half a block was passed their swords were dripping with

BREEDING LIVE STOCK

BRITISH METHODS IN PRODUCING SHEEP.

Breeds Developed That Are Best Suited to the District.

In his illustrated address on "The Mutton Breeds of Sheep" at the recent Winter Fairs, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, outlined the principles essential to success in breeding live stock. There are, said he, four features of the live stock business to which our people pay too little attention, viz., environment, continuity, utility, and crossing.

A man commencing business as a stock grower should carefully consider his environments. Is his farm best suited to the production of horses, cattle, sheep or swine, and if so, what breeds are likely to give the best results? He can only know this by making a careful study of conditions. In Britain we find that the environments have been carefully studied, and breeds developed that are best suited to the districts. The British farmer is farming to make money and not to satisfy a whim. He has chosen females bred in the district that are best suited to the requirements of his soil and markets and has carefully improved these by selection and the use of the proper sort of males. For this reason we find in Shropshire only Shropshire sheep. In the north of England and the south of Scotland the Leicester facilities prevail. Further on in the hill country we find the Cheviots, and again in the higher and more barren hill country we find the Highland or

BLACK FACED SHEEP.

In other parts, particularly towards the southwest of England, we find the various classes of Downs, and so on, each breed having through successive ages proved best suited to its district. What has been the practice of the Canadian farmer, generally speaking? Without regard to his environment he has chosen something that caught his fancy and launched out as a breeder.

The next important principle is continuity. Here again we may learn a lesson from British methods. The British farmer, having learned what his environments require, has continued year after year, generation after generation, producing the same family of the same breed, being extremely careful about infusing new blood. It is not an infrequent thing to find a farm on which Leicesters have been bred for perhaps fifty or a hundred years, nor is this true of Leicesters alone, but applies to all breeds of British live stock.

Utility is another point that should always be foremost in the mind of the breeder. Why do we breed sheep? That they may produce the greatest quantity of the best quality of wool and mutton for feed consumed and care given. We may choose a suitable breed, and continue our efforts along the same line for a considerable period, yet if we do not keep in mind the utility of our animals, our efforts are likely to come to nought. Too much attention has been paid to fads and fancies, and not enough to the utility of the animal.

Crossing is another feature of breeding very much misunderstood in Canada. In Britain it means the selection of ewes of a certain breed which are crossed with a male of another breed in order to produce market lambs, but the produce of this cross is never used.

FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

For instance, Cheviot ewes are sometimes crossed with Down rams and sometimes with Wensleydales or others of the Leicester family, in order to produce lambs with better feeding qualities and better selling

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Cardston, N. W. T., postoffice was broken into and the safe robbed of a hundred dollars.

The Lake Superior Corporation have sold another lot of 7,000 tons of steel rails to the Pere Marquette Railway.

The International Harvester Company of Hamilton will double their capacity in the spring and manufacture harvesters.

The approximate statement of the mineral output of British Columbia for the year 1904 is as follows:—Gold, \$6,400,000; silver, \$2,200,000; copper, \$4,600,000; lead, \$1,500,000; miscellaneous, \$600,000; Total mineral production other than coal, \$15,300,000. Coal, \$4,470,000. Grand total, \$19,780,000.

FOREIGN.

The United States has signed an arbitration treaty with Mexico.

The British Association of Chambers of Commerce urges the reduction of newspaper postage between Canada and the old country.

Prof. Monroe B. Snyder, of Philadelphia, says he has discovered that radium is one of the vital radio-active elements in the sun, in stars and comets.

New York capitalists will build a railway from Spokane to the boundary to connect with a branch to be built by the Canadian Pacific.

The concentration of Austrian troops on the Italian frontier is causing much uneasiness in Rome. Some belief is expressed that Austria is preparing for war with Italy.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

What Our Representatives Are Doing At Ottawa.

The estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1905, were transmitted by his Excellency. The total vote asked by the Government for the coming year is \$68,664,897.70, a decrease of \$6,305,631.85, as compared with the estimates of last year. Of this amount \$19,676,340.08 is expended under the authority of statute, and the remainder, \$48,988,057.62 is to be voted by the House. The amount chargeable to consolidated fund is \$58,495,187.70, and the expenditure charged to capital is:—Militia, \$1,300,000; railways and canals, \$6,402,210, of which \$2,026,25 are revotes (a decrease of \$2,499,290); public works, \$1,967,000 (an increase of \$141,895.59), and Dominion lands, \$500,000 (a decrease of \$264,100). The principal reductions in the amounts chargeable to the consolidated fund are:—Public works, \$1,838,080.42; ocean and river service, \$256,666.66; fisheries, \$210,300; railways and canals, \$244,780; light-house and coast service, \$250,000, owing to the work of constructing lighthouses and aids to navigation being well advanced toward completion. Government of Yukon Territory, \$195,120. No provision is made for the Government of the Northwest Territories, but the nominal reduction of \$1,236,359 in this item will probably be offset by an increase later on in the statutory charges, when the Territories are united into a Province with the usual subsidy. Of the amount provided for debt charges, \$2,330,968.29 is set apart for sinking funds on account of Dominion and Inter-colonial Railway loans. A new item is \$4,866,666.66, required to meet a four per cent. loan, payable on November 1st, 1905. There is a net increase of \$17,304 in the charges for civil Government, which covers salaries of the civil service at the various departments at Ottawa.

There is also a heavy expenditure for the construction of the new Parliament buildings, \$1,236,359, which will be met by an increase in the statutory charges, when the Territories are united into a Province with the usual subsidy. Of the amount provided for debt charges, \$2,330,968.29 is set apart for sinking funds on account of Dominion and Inter-colonial Railway loans. A new item is \$4,866,666.66, required to meet a four per cent. loan, payable on November 1st, 1905. There is a net increase of \$17,304 in the charges for civil Government, which covers salaries of the civil service at the various departments at Ottawa.

by other troops, and then gates were closed and curtains drawn.

Meanwhile a decisive stroke was being prepared three miles away to the south-west of the Narva Gate, a lofty, wide granite arch, the outlines of which resemble those of the Arch de Triomphe, in Paris. The Chichadoff Regiment was posted here across a wide, gradual slope on the further side of the arch, looking along the road towards the Putliff Iron Works, a mile beyond. Near these works the men who began the present revolt assembled in the early morning around their leader, Father Gapon. No attempt was made by the authorities to prevent the carrying out of their announced programme of marching to the city. The deliberate policy of the Government to allow them to seek their own destruction is now clear. All last night the strikers, in bodies of 800 each filed through the assembly hall, taking a solemn oath to seek to "oust" again the czar of the Czar, and if they failed to try to gain their demands by other means.

The procession was formed at 10 o'clock in the morning. Father Gapon led it, accompanied by a volunteer guard of 500 men. About 12,000 strikers followed. Many of Father Gapon's guard had revolvers. The frenzied crowd carried ice picks and other rude weapons, but the majority were unarmed. The march began quietly the first 500 men keeping in military formation, the masses following without any attempt at order. Troops were drawn up to receive them in plain sight; they moved slowly forward over the intervening mile. As the head of the procession approached, they faced a thousand leveled rifles, sergents standing at intervals along the broad line, directing the aim of the soldiers. When within easy striking distance, Father Gapon stopped the procession by order of the colonel. Holding in one hand an icon and in the other the petition, the priest said in a loud voice: "We are going to present a petition to the czar."

The colonel replied: "The road is barred."

Undeterred by almost certain death in the leveled rifles before him, the brave priest gave the order to march on. Instantly there was an order to fire, but it was a blank volley, and the whole column pressed on as though there was no obstacle in their path. Quickly came the second order to fire, and this time a hail of lead poured into the people's ranks. In that instant they changed from petitioners to insurrectionists. With a shout of rage the insurrectionists rushed forward to almost certain death. They tried to use their feeble weapons. Many revolver shots fell among the troops. The reply came in a volley which swept down a majority of Father Gapon's guard. Even then the crowd would not abandon their hopeless attack. More volleys were mercilessly poured into them and the road became a shambles. The dead lay in heaps. The ranks following the crowd began to break, but many women from the rear rushed forward with heart-breaking cries, seeking their own among the dead. The fighting here came to an end, and a few minutes later the regiment which did the execution was withdrawn and another was substituted.

The police collected the dead, and the wounded were taken to an improvised hospital at the Putliff Iron Works. This was soon surrounded by men and women, who acted like children in their misery. They were forbidden to make inquiries concerning the victims. They stood in crowds, wringing their hands and crying: "We were only going to the czar with Father Gapon to ask for happiness. Why will the Government not let us? They shoot and kill us for nothing."

speed, and quickly the murderous horsemen were among them, slashing right and left, cutting, stabbing and treading down all alike, without mercy to men, women or children. On and on the Cossacks pursued their victims in a perfect carnival of killing. Before half a block was passed their swords were dripping with blood and the pavement was crimson. As the circle enlarged finally the soldiers became somewhat separated, and the rage of the populace found some chance for revenge. They fell upon every one wearing a uniform. Darkness was now falling, and harsher orders were given the troops. The Cossacks fired volleys down the Nevsky Prospect from in front of the Karen Cathedral. The killed and injured were dragged into the side streets by friends. Many to escape the galloping jumped from the embankment of the Noiku Canal, and thence fled along the ice. The Cossacks shot them as they ran.

No accurate account can be given of the victims of this unprovoked massacre. There is reason to fear that the police report of 1,000 dead falls far below the truth. The authorities show a natural desire to minimize the record of the awful carnage.

There was reason to doubt that the revolutionary spirit was dominant in St. Petersburg before to-day's occurrence, but the spirit of rebellion burns to-night with an imperishable flame. In the heart of the people a cry never heard in St. Petersburg before is raised to-night by an incensed and outraged city. This is "Down with the czar, down with monarchy." This cry will re-echo throughout the Russian Empire, and this day's work will have its fruit in mighty changes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never let starchy vegetables, like potatoes, cease boiling for a moment while they are cooking. They become water-soaked under such conditions, and lose flavor.

In putting away tinware, see that it is perfectly dry. It is the little drop of water that causes the spot of rust and the rust soon eats a hole.

Copper may be successfully cleaned by being rubbed with a cut lemon, dipped in salt.

The mince meat jar will receive any small left-overs to advantage, such as a bit of preserves, a few tea-spoonsful of spiced vinegar from the sweet pickles, or a saucer of canned fruit. Stir the mince meat frequently, to blend and incorporate its contents. The result will be a rich, fruity mass that will make a delicious pie.

Patience Candy—This is very good. Melt 1 cup granulated sugar in an iron saucepan, stirring constantly until it is the consistency of molasses. Add 1 cup milk and boil until the caramel is dissolved. Then add 1 cup milk, 2 cups sugar and one tablespoon butter. Boil until it threads when dropped from a spoon. Take from fire, put 2 tablespoons in a saucer and stir to see if it hardens. If it does not harden boil for a few minutes and try again. Be sure to remove it from fire each time while testing. When the "try" is satisfactory add half cup walnuts or pecans and stir until the mixture begins to harden. Pour onto an oiled platter and when cool cut into squares.

Cottage Cheese—Place a creek of sour, clabbered milk on the stove heating it slowly until about as hot as the finger will stand, or till the whey and curd separate. Don't let it boil or the curd will be tough. Turn the crock frequently and cut the curd with a knife. Take out with a dipper and put in a coarse bag to drain. Let it hang for several hours in a cool place, or over night would be better. When ready to serve dress with salt, pepper and rich cream. Make into little round balls and garnish with parsley.

bracelets, but the produce of this cross is never used.

FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

For instance, Cheviot ewes are sometimes crossed with Down rams and sometimes with Wensleydales or others of the Leicester family. In order to produce lambs with better feeding qualities and better selling qualities than the purebred Cheviots. But in order to keep up a constant supply of Cheviot ewes a certain number of the best ewes are mated with the best Cheviot rams. These are kept for breeding purposes, while the half-breeds are sold to the Lowland farmers for feeding purposes. No British breeder thinks of using these cross-bred animals for breeding purposes. Why not? Because hundreds of years of experience have shown that good results cannot be obtained.

To sum up, therefore, in order to obtain the best results environment must be studied, effort must be continued along the line, utility must always be kept in view, and crossing must never be done, except for a special purpose, and then the offspring must always be fattened and sold. If conducted in this way the flocks of Canada will be firmly established upon a proper basis, and we shall receive the greatest profit for feed consumed in the case of both wool and mutton, and Canadian mutton will become as famous and as much in demand in the English market as Canadian pork is today. No country in the world is capable of producing better mutton sheep than Canada.

WOMEN'S DUEL TO DEATH.

Fists, Hatpins and Daggers Used in Paris Tragedy.

The London Chronicle publishes the following from Paris:—A remarkable crime in the open street took place in the Rue de Bondy, when two women, both of them well dressed, leapt out of cabs which had brought them to the place, and started fighting with their fists. Presently they used their nails, attacking each other ferociously, and finally they chose hatpins for their weapons. At last the hatpins broke, and one of the women cried: "Now we must finish it. One of us must disappear." "As you wish," answered the other.

The next minute they stood facing one another with daggers in their hands. The two women closed again and, with a terrible cry of agony, one fell backwards to the ground, saying, "Oh, she has killed me!"

M. Paillard, a musician of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, attempted to assist the wounded woman, but the other interposed, and plunged her dagger twice into M. Paillard's chest. Then, before the crowd could bar her way, she ran to where her cab was waiting, and, jumping into it, was driven off. The coachman slashed at the horses, and the murderer was soon out of sight.

The wounded woman was taken to the hospital, where she died almost immediately. The police later arrested Clementine Ponclaux, a girl of sixteen. Her plea is that she was first attacked, and struck out in self-defence.

IMPORTED SMALLPOX.

Nearly all Ontario's Cases Brought From the States.

A despatch from Toronto says: There is but one case of smallpox in the Province of Ontario at the present time, and this is in Western Ontario. Dr. Hodgetts of the Provincial Board of Health, speaking of smallpox on Thursday said nearly all the cases reported to the department were imported from the United States, where he says the people have an utter indifference for sanitary regulation, and ignore precaution. This is, he says, specially true of the State of Michigan, from which place many cases have come.

colonial Railway loans. A new item is \$4,866,666.66, required to meet a four per cent. loan, payable on November 1st, 1905. There is a net increase of \$47,304 in the charges for civil Government, which covers salaries of the civil service at the various departments at Ottawa, the increase being accounted for by the greater volume of work and deserved increases of salary to faithful members of the staff. An increase of \$104,751 is made in item of pay and allowances for the militia, and \$10,000 in the grants to rifle and artillery associations.

CANALS AND HARBORS.

For the Welland Canal the following votes are asked:—Stone protection to banks, etc., \$10,000; to change valves and hanging gear of lock gates, \$15,000; retaining wall in rock cut (a revote), \$60,000; improvements at Port Colborne entrance, \$250,000; electric lighting and power plant, \$100,000; to remove obstructions and make other improvements, \$75,000 (a revote); to deepen portions of summit level between Port Colborne and Thorold,

WERE NOT CHIN

Reported That Rus Disguised a

COSSACKS DISGUISED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—A report comes from the Manchurian headquarters of the Japanese army that with the Cossack detachment that raided the district west of Newchwang were a large number of Chinese regular cavalry. The Russian casualties in the fighting on Jan. 14 were over three hundred. The report states that the Russian force repulsed on Jan. 16 consisted of 6,000 Cossacks, with ten guns. They retired in a north-easterly direction, through Laotunliou. The same force, when encountered later, appeared greatly fatigued. Many of the Russians were dressed entirely in Chinese costume, even to queues.

From other sources it is reported that lately Cossacks attacked a Japanese position near Hulungtun, south-east of Mukden. Eleven Japanese were missing after the action.

Twelve hundred workmen are repairing the dry-dock at Port Arthur.

The British steamer Bowdry, bound from Kiao-Chau to Vladivostock with a cargo of ship-building materials, was seized on Wednesday in the Tsushima Strait.

HAD A HEAVY LOSS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Navy Department announces that 17 officers and men were lost with the torpedo boat commanded by Lieut. Naala in the attack on the Russian battleship Sevastopol at Port Arthur, Dec. 14.

NO CHINESE REGULARS.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is believed here that the Chinese reported to be accompanying Lieut.-Gen. Mitschenko's raiders are either uniformed bandits or soldiers who had been impressed as guides. It is not believed that Chinese regulars have been authorized to join the raiders. The report that Russian troops are disguised as Chinese is regarded much more seriously, and it is under investigation.

TO COMMAND AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is considered probable that Major-

Queenston streets and Homer road crossing, \$150,000; survey of canal, \$20,000; elevator at Port Colborne, including foundations, \$810,000; to purchase land, \$2,000. Among the items for "transportation facilities" are:—Georgian Bay to Montreal—Survey for waterway via French and Ottawa Rivers, \$157,500.

Port Colborne harbor improvements, including eastern breakwater, \$150,500.

The amount asked for Ontario public buildings in process of construction is \$1,024,200, of which items aggregating \$672,000 are revotes of money not expended last year.

For Ontario's rivers and harbors \$864,850 is asked, of which \$366,600 are revote items.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

There is a decrease of \$24,866.66 in the amount asked for steamship service between Canada and Australia and a new item of \$50,000 for a steamship service between Canada and New Zealand makes its appearance. \$70,000 is also required to provide for submarine signal apparatus. The amount required for Provincial subsidies exceeds the vote of last year for that purpose by \$75,820.20.

THE DUMPING REGULATIONS.

Under a vote for the Customs Department, a lengthy academic explanation was given by Mr. Patterson of the manner in which the system of a dumping duty was working out. The upshot of the whole thing was put by him in a nutshell when he explained that the system must be regular and uniform in its operations as regards England and the United States and any other country.

MEXICO STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Sir William Mulock stated that the tenders received having been much in excess of the sum of \$100,000, of which Mexico and Canada each contributed one-half, no contract had been entered into, but further negotiations had led to the proposition that the vote made by each country should be doubled.

NORTH-WEST POLICE.

The House in committee passed the resolution introduced by the Premier for increasing the pay of all ranks in the Northwest Mounted Police.

TO CLOSE UNIVERSITY.

Russian Seat of Learning Comes Under the Official Ban.

A despatch from Moscow says:—The newsaper Viedomosti, of this city says that it has been given to understand that the University of Moscow will remain closed throughout the present year. The University of Moscow was closed last month in consequence of demonstrations by the students in honor of Prof. Timirjaseff, who had published an outspoken article upon "Academic Freedom." In the course of the ovation the students shouted, "Down with autocracy!" and the professor predicted the dawn of a

ROOF COLLAPSED.

Disaster to Fat Stock Show Building in the Capital.

A despatch from Ottawa says: For a second time the roof of the Fat Stock & Show Building at Lansdowne Park caved in on Thursday morning completely wrecking the entire building. The collapse represents a loss of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. The building at first was to have cost \$12,000 but through changes and a series of unfortunate accidents it has cost in the vicinity of \$30,000. A full investigation will

CALLED BACK TO LIFE.

A Lancashire Woman's Gruesome Experiences.

A London despatch to the New York Herald of Wednesday relates the following:—Mrs. Holden, a young woman of Hapton, a village in the county of Lancashire, under extraordinary circumstances was brought back to life while being measured for her coffin by an Accrington undertaker. She looked very pale and feeble, but cheerfully told the respondent: "I have been subject to faintings ever since I was born, and this is the third time they have put me by as dead. When I was fifteen days old I was laid out for three days, and a similar thing happened when I was a small child. But I do not remember anything about that, except what my mother told me."

Mrs. Holden was supposed to have died at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, and a few minutes before the hour she told her husband she felt she was going to die. He thought her dying; her hands were very cold and her heart almost without motion. After a time her heart and pulse seemed to him without movement at all. He carried her to an upper room and laid her on a mattress. With the exception of a sheet and a night dress, the poor woman lay in the room six hours in the bitter cold. Dr. Shattock of Hapton made out a certificate that she died of heart disease and exhaustion, when a statement by a neighbor that she had suffered a blow on the head by a chicken thief, and this, in his opinion, had accelerated her death, led the physician to immediately telephone that the death certificate be not accepted. The undertaker was measuring her body in the cold room when he was startled by the twitching of her eyelids. This resulted in restoratives being applied.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in South Norfolk Village.

A Woodstock despatch says.—A frightful accident occurred at Cultus, a small village ten miles from here, on Thursday afternoon, when George Whitehead's sawmill was completely wrecked by a boiler explosion and four men killed. The gang of men employed around the mill numbered ten.

The dead are—Charles Haynerd, 45 years of age, married, leaving a widow and grown-up son; Thomas Aspden of Charlotteville, single, 25 years of age; Geo. McCallum, of Houghton, single, aged 25 years. Fireman Moffett, of Houghton, single. The first-named three were killed outright, Moffett succumbing to his injuries later.

Seriously wounded:—Michael Aspden, of Charlotteville, father of Thomas, killed. He is not expected to recover.

Slightly injured:—Cras. Whitehead, arm and neck, was able to walk home. John, another son, of Michael Aspden, cut about the head, able to be around; Will Gee, buried under debris of mill roof, slightly contused.

The cause of the accident is not known. The building was completely shattered, and the machinery is a wreck. Those who might have been able to explain the disaster are either dead or seriously injured.

SCOTCH TRAINS COLLIDE.

Six People Killed and a Score Injured.

A London despatch says:—An alarming collision, in which three trains were involved, including two Scotch expresses, occurred on the Midland Railway, near Barnsley, early on Wednesday morning. Four passengers and two railwaymen were killed and a score were injured, of which seven were seriously hurt. The accident occurred in a fog, the third train crashing into the wreckage, resulting from the first collision. The

THE CZAR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Grape Shot Was Fired Instead of Blank Cartridge

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: During the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva on Thursday, in the presence of the Emperor, as the usual salute was being fired an accident happened. A charge of grape instead of a saluting charge was fired from a gun belonging to one of the batteries stationed near the Bourse. Some bullets struck the facade of the Winter Palace near the Quay Gardens, breaking four windows.

Performing the annually recurring blessing of the waters of the Neva with all the accustomed brilliant ceremonial, Emperor Nicholas on Thursday wore the uniform of the famous Preobrazhensky Regiment. He looked in excellent health, and walked with an elastic step and smart military bearing, and greeted each regiment with the salutation, "Good morning, my children," to which the soldiers and sailors replied in stentorian tones, "Good health to your Majesty," while the bands played the national anthem. In the State procession to the Imperial chapel, an imposing train of Court officials, the Emperor escorted the dowager-Empress, and Grand Duke Alexei escorted the Empress, other members of the Imperial family following in order of rank, the ladies of honor wearing picturesque national costumes. At 1 o'clock, the divine service being concluded, the procession re-formed and returned to the Winter Palace.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

The ladies took places at the windows while the Emperor, Grand Dukes and gorgeously-robed clergy descended for the open-air ceremonial. The entire length of the palace was guarded by soldiers. Beyond these the populace was massed in enormous numbers on the ice, and every point afforded a view on the quays, bridges, monuments, etc. In a few minutes the picture was filled in as an imposing procession of priests, choristers, standard-bearers, members of the Imperial family and Generals slowly took their places on the pavilion and platform, from the Emperor downwards bare-headed.

CRASH CAME THE BULLETS.

At the conclusion of the solemn ceremony, the Metropolitan having

dipped the cross in the water, the Saints Peter and Paul fortress boomed a salute. Then came a crash of bullets through the windows, but no panic occurred, and the Metropolitan quickly proceeded to bless the Emperor and his entourage and consecrate the standards anew from the sanctified waters of the Neva.

With the second or third shot from the Bourse battery on Basil Island a very large number of shrapnel bullets struck the chapel of the palace. Two entered the interior where the Emperor was standing. The bullets had a very low velocity. The two which entered the chapel fell harmlessly to the floor. Several policemen about the chapel were struck. With the exception of one man named Romanoff, who was severely wounded, they all escaped with contusions.

CUT ONE OF THE STANDARDS.

Some of the bullets actually struck the little open chapel in which his Majesty was standing, cut the staff of one of the standards and fairly riddled the basement windows of the palace.

It is stated in official circles that the grape was fired from one of the guns of the 17th Battery of the 1st Horse Artillery of the guard, the most aristocratic corps in the Russian army. It seems that at gun practice on Tuesday a loaded shell was inadvertently left in the gun.

OFFICERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The enquiry into the circumstances attending a discharge of case shot from one of the guns of a saluting battery on Thursday on the occasion of the blessing of the Neva, resulted in the arrest of Capt. Davydoff, of the artillery. He immediately committed suicide with a revolver. His Lieutenant committed suicide afterwards. It is believed that the other officers of the battery have also killed themselves. The reason given for this is the ineffaceable stain upon the record of the battery. The officers on duty with the battery in firing the salute were Capt. Davydoff (commanding), Capt. Karzef and Lieuts. Count Koutaisoff, Porebinsoff, and Miller. The battery was composed of old muzzle-loading guns.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Wheat—Ontario dull, with prices unchanged at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for red and white; spring, 96c to 97c; goose, 88c. Manitoba steady: No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2 northern, \$1.05; No. 3 northern, 90c. Georgian Bay ports, 6c more graining in transit.

Flour—Dull; 90 per cent. patents, \$4.20 to \$4.35, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c to 20c higher for choice; Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.60 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.30 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.20 for bakers'. Millie-Dull; \$14 for bran in bulk, \$16 to \$16.50 for shorts east and west. Manitoba easier, \$19 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports.

Barley—45c for No. 3, 42c for extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting, out-

10c; colored, 10c to 10½c; Quebec, 10c to 10½c.

Butter—Finest grades, 21½c to 22½c; ordinary sweet at 20c to 21c; medium grades, 19½c to 20½c; and western dairy, 17½c to 18½c.

Eggs—Straight cold storage stock, 18c to 20c; No. 2, 16½c to 17½c; Montreal, limed, 19c.

CATTLE MARKET

Toronto, Jan. 24.—There were plenty of cattle on hand for the demand, but the average run of the offerings was very ordinary. The high-priced heifers were none too plentiful.

There was very little doing in export cattle, very few offering. For the choicest butchers' heifers prices were steady, though no firmer than earlier in the week. Common and ordinary butcher cattle, however, were easily from 10 to 20c lower.

In the sheep market lambs were firm and quoted at 10c higher. Everything was sold and prospects are steady.

Park caved in on Thursday morning completely wrecking the entire building. The collapse represents a loss of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. The building at first was to have cost \$12,000 but through changes and a series of unfortunate accidents it has cost in the vicinity of \$30,000. A full investigation will be made. The building was to have been used in March for the big Fat Stock Show, which has been advertised all over Ontario and Quebec. It is felt that it will be impossible to hold the show this year. Many of the aldermen are averse to going on with the enterprise.

DEADLY CELLULOID COMB.

Causes the Death of a Little Regina Girl.

A despatch from Regina, N. W. T., says: A little girl named Lydia Mair sustained injuries by burning, from which she died. The child, accompanied by a sister, had retired to her room, and there began playing with a celluloid comb and a lamp. In some way she allowed the comb to catch fire from the lamp, and the flames quickly caught on her hair, with fatal results.

NESEE REGULARS

Russian Troops Were as Chinese.

General Ijichi, Gen. Nogi's Chief of Staff, will be appointed Commander of Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS AT SHANGHAI.

A despatch from Shanghai says: The French steamer Australian arrived here on Thursday from Nagasaki, with Gen. and Mrs. Stoessel, Generals Gorbatowsky and Reiss, Admirals Gregorievitch and Lechinsky, and 560 other Russians from Port Arthur. About half of the Russians will continue the voyage on the Australian, while the other half will wait here for another steamer.

TO RECOVER SHIPS.

A despatch from Tokio says: It has been proposed to calm Port Arthur harbor at the entrance and pump out the water, preparatory to salvaging the Russian war vessels. Discussing the matter, a naval officer on Friday said that under ordinary circumstances such a great work would be unprofitable, but in view of the number of ships possibly salvageable and the shallowness and smallness of the harbor, it may be the most economical method.

KOUROPATKIN REPORTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Kourpatkin reports that on Jan. 18 a party of Russians surprised a Japanese mounted parole 20 versts north of Simmington. Four Japanese were killed and a fifth taken prisoner.

LONG RANGE GUNS.

A despatch from Huanshan says: A considerable increase has been noticeable the last few days in the range of Japanese artillery. This fact affords ground for the belief that part of the heavy guns used in the siege of Port Arthur have been sent north. The Chinese confirm this. It is not believed, however, that any eleven or nine-inch guns have arrived and been placed in position.

The last three weeks of mild weather have favored Japanese operations.

trains were involved, including two Scotch expresses, occurred on the Midland Railway, near Barrie, early on Wednesday morning. Four passengers and two railwaymen were killed and a score were injured, of which seven were seriously hurt. The accident occurred in a fog, the third train crashing into the wreckage, resulting from the first collision. The cars of one of the Scotch expresses burst into flames and were soon ablaze from end to end. There were not many passengers on the trains or the casualties must have been far heavier, as the impact was so great that the cars were telescoped and splintered into matchwood. Among the injured is Robert Brough, the artist.

FIVE VALUABLE VOLUMES

Erougt a Hundred Thousand Dollars by Auction.

The London Times of Wednesday publishes the following:—Messrs. Sterely, Wilson and Hodges have just conducted a private sale of five volumes for about twenty thousand pounds. The volumes were originally part of a collection of manuscripts and early printed works formed by the Guglielmo Libri, and their value centres chiefly in their elaborate early metal bindings. They were sold at auction at Sotheby's about forty years ago for just over six hundred and thirty pounds, and have been in the family that purchased them ever since. The most important of the five volumes is an evangelium, a sixth century manuscript written in beautiful Uncial letters with silver gilt bindings of the tenth or eleventh century.

DISMISSALS IN THE YUKON

All Mining Inspectors and Recorders Lose Positions.

A despatch from Dawson says that a wholesale reduction in the Government force is being made in the Yukon Territory through Acting Governor Major Wood. The preventive offices' department, mining inspector's department, and territorial secretary's office have been abolished, and have been consolidated under other offices. The police will do all recording and inspecting in outlying districts, and will receive applications and forward them to Dawson. Thirty employees are being dismissed, among them all the mining inspectors and recorders.

TO START WORK IN SPRING

G. T. Pacific Construction Will Increase Immigration.

A Montreal despatch says: F. W. Morse, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Rly., is busy arranging for the preliminary construction work of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the spring. Work will commence from the Western terminus. The belief that the company will require large numbers of laborers has gained currency over wide areas in Europe, and it is expected there will be a great influx of immigrants in the spring in consequence.

FATHER WAS A CONVICT.

Guard Resigned Rather Than Have to Receive Him.

A despatch from Laporte, Ind., says: Thursday night the big steel gates at the Indiana State Prison opened for the admission of John Watts, ex-City Clerk of Marion, who embezzled the city funds, fled to Oklahoma and was there arrested. Claude Watts, a son of the prisoner, has been an officer at the prison for some time, and was night gatekeeper. It would have been his duty to receive his own father had he remained in the service of the institution, but he resigned and left the city in time to prevent such a painful and unusual experience.

choice: Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.60 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.30 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.20 for bakers'. Milk—Dul: \$14 for bran in bulk, \$16 to \$16.50 for shorts east and west; Manitoba easier, \$19 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports. Barley—45c for No. 3, 43c for extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—76c for No. 2.

Corn—Un-hanged: New Canadian yellow, 41 mixed, 41c f.o.b. Chatham freights new American farmer: No. 3 yellow, 52c; mixed, 51c on track, Toronto.

Oats—Firmer, 31c to 35c for No. 1 white east, low freight: 33c to 34c middle freights; No. 2, 33c to 34c low freights, and 33c to 34c north and west.

Rolled Oats—\$4 for cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—53c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Better—The demand for choice grades continues fairly active and receipts are a little light.

Creamery, prints 22c to 24c

do solids 22c to 23c

do tubs 19c to 20c

Dairy tubs, good to

choice 16c to 17c

do medium 14c to 15c

do inferior grades 12c to 13c

Dairy tubs, good to

choice 17c to 18c

do large rolls 16c to 18c

do medium 14c to 15c

Cheese—Is quoted unchanged at 11c to 11½c per lb. for large and 11c to 12c for twins.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 21c for fresh and 20c for limed.

Poultry—Offerings of choice are light. Turkeys, 12c to 15c; ducks, 18c to 14c; geese, 11c to 12c; chickens, choice, 12c to 14c; old, 8c to 10c.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 85c to 70c on track and 75c to 80c out of store. Eastern, 75c to 80c on track and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—Continues firm in tone at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$6.50 to \$6.75 for No. 2 and mixed clover, all on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Grain—Ontario millers, owing to the scarcity of their own wheat, are still buying the Manitoba article. The local demand for oats continues good and prices are quoted at 40½ for No. 2 white and at 39½c for No. 3 per bushel, ex-store.

Flour—We quote Manitoba spring wheat, patent, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.90; winter patent, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.30 to \$5.40, and in bags, \$2.50.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, 817c shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20; moulie, \$21 to \$22 per ton, as to quality.

Meat—There was no change in rolled oats, and business continues quiet at \$2.05 to \$2.07½ per bag. Cornmeal was quiet and unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover, mixed \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice prime, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37½ in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear cut fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; heavy fat hogs \$4.75 to \$5; mixed lots, \$5 to \$5.15; select, \$5.25 to \$5.50, all cars country dressed, \$6 to \$6.75.

Cheese—Ontario full white, 10c to

the choicest butchers' cheeses prices were steady, though no firmer than earlier in the week. Common and ordinary butcher cattle, however, were easily from 10 to 20c lower.

In the sheep market lambs were firmer and quoted at 10c higher. Everything was sold and prospects are steady.

Hogs—The market is very firm. There was a heavy run of about 2,500, but prices were advanced 10c to \$5.10 and \$4.85.

SOME TIMELY RECIPES.

Boiled Pudding with Prunes.—One-half cup powdered sugar, two eggs, one-fourth pint of milk, the same amount of prune liquor (left from boiling), one pint flour, one-half cup suet, one and one-half pounds of prunes (stewed), one-half teaspoonful of baking powder and salt to taste. Chop the suet until it powders, then add to it the sugar, eggs (beaten light), milk and flour, which has been sifted with the baking powder and salt. Beat hard and add the prunes, seeded and quartered and dusted lightly with flour. Boil for two and one-half hours.

Old-fashioned Brown Betty.—Two cups of chopped-up apples, one cup of bread crumbs, a couple of tablespoonsfuls of butter. Put a layer of apples over the bottom of a pudding dish (one you can bake and serve in), and sprinkle sugar and then butter (either melted or in tiny dabs), and cinnamon or nutmeg; then sprinkle bread crumbs and continue until you wind up with a layer of crumbs. Bake for three-quarters of an hour and brown.

Corn meal Pudding.—Five cups of milk, two cups of boiling water, one cup corn meal (yellow), four eggs, one-quarter pint molasses, one-tablespoonful butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, 1½ teaspoonsful cinnamon, one-quarter teaspoonful nutmeg. Stir the salt into the meal and pour on slowly the water; stir smooth. Bring the milk to a boil slowly for an hour. Beat in the eggs, add the rest of the ingredients and add the meal, a little at a time, keeping up your beating until it is thoroughly mixed. Bake in a covered dish for three-quarters of an hour.

Apple Dumplings.—One quart of flour, two tablespoonsfuls of butter (or half lard and half butter), one and a half teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonsful of salt, two cups of milk. Make a dough, cover apples which have been pared and cored, and pinch together the dough ends. Boll hard for an hour.

Pancakes Spread with Jelly.—Two tablespoonsfuls butter (melted), three cups of milk, five eggs, one quart of flour; make into a batter and fry in butter, turning so that both sides brown. Spread currant or cranberry jelly on thickly, fold and dust with sugar.

Banana Fritters.—Six bananas, one cup of milk, three eggs, one cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder and salt. Make a light batter, stir in the bananas, chopped into bits, and, with a spoon, drop into boiling lard. Drain and dredge with powdered sugar.

Hard Sauce.—One cup of pulverized sugar, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, vanilla or lemon juice and nutmeg to taste. Beat the butter to a cream, and work the sugar into it, making a stiff, white mass. Flavor when all the sugar is well mixed in.

Liver Patties.—Chop cold stewed liver until quite fine. Add to 1 pt. liver, 1 teaspoonful butter, half teaspoon salt, 1 saltspoon pepper. Mix thoroughly. Put a heaping tablespoonful in each very thin tart shell and bake 15 or 20 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

The international commission to investigate the levels of the great lakes will meet shortly.

Slavery is to be abolished in Italy's East African colonies by a decree issued by the Italian Government.

THE FUR-LINED OVERCOAT

The second violinist handled his bow mechanically and even listlessly. Once or twice he so far forgot himself as to draw the attention of the conductor, who rapped with his baton and glared at the offending player. This had the effect of making him hurried and nervous, and the man behind him whispered:

"Steady, Jack! What's wrong with you? Jobs aren't too easy to get nowadays."

The violinist was tired, and when he was tired, which was often the case, the music that danced round his brain was quite different from what he happened to be playing at the moment. He looked neither at the audience nor up at the stage. The glare of the footlights above him and the sound of dancers' feet interested him as little as the packed faces which watched the performance. It was not that he did not care for human things; it was simply that he was weary to death of hearing and playing the same trivial music every night, of listening to the same songs, of hearing the same laughter at precisely the same points.

When the musical medley was over, and he was carefully covering the finger-board of his violin before closing the case, the conductor came up to him.

"I'm sorry, Jack," he said, "but if you don't pull yourself together we shall have to put someone else in your place. How is it? You can play well enough when you like."

"I was tired to-night," said Jack. "But the same thing has happened so often lately."

"I'm often tired."

"You work too hard during the day," said the conductor, kindly.

"Perhaps so. And then—the stuff I have to play here!"

"Stuff? Well, I admit it's not first rate. But it's pretty enough, and then—it pays."

"I know it does," said Jack, picking up the case. "Well, give me another chance. I'll try and keep awake to-morrow night."

"Good!" said the conductor. "But remember that I must think of the show."

As Jack turned into the street he was met by a girl. They kissed quite simply. Some of the loungers about the stage-door coughed significantly.

The girl clung close to Jack's arm. "You didn't expect to see me to-night?" she asked.

"No. Were you in the gallery?"

"Yes. In the gallery." They walked on in silence for a time, picking their way eastward through the crowded Strand. Close behind them a man with a fur collar turned up about his ears paced musingly. The girl turned and saw him.

"If you had only a fur-lined coat," she said to Jack. He laughed.

"I'm much more likely to have no coat at all soon, Nellie. To-night Griffin told me that if I didn't improve I'd have to go."

"Shame!"

"He's quite right, little girl. I can't somehow keep my attention fixed in that place. But never mind. I have my violin still, and I've nearly finished the opera, and some day we shall be rich. If I only had you with me always! But we must wait a little longer."

"Must we?"

"Why—mustn't we?"

I thought, perhaps," Nellie said, hesitatingly, "that if we married you'd get on better. I wouldn't cost much to keep, and I can make enough for that by a little painting, you know; and then think what I should save by housekeeping."

knock. Jack's landlady had been in bed for hours, so without waiting for a second knock he went and opened the door.

A man stood on the step, thinly clad and shivering.

"Sir," said a voice, "I saw a light here, and thought that perhaps there might be someone awake who would not refuse me food, and perhaps shelter."

The voice was pleasant, even cultivated. Jack's first hesitation gave way to curiosity and pity. He had no personal fear, and as for robbery, a thief certainly would not select that poor abode.

"Come in," he said, "I can give you some food, at any rate."

The man followed him into the sitting-room and stood quietly by the door; he carried in his hand a large parcel covered with a kind of waterproof material. Jack glanced at this with curiosity, perhaps suspicion.

"I'm quite honest," said the man. "This does not contain the spoils of a burglary." Jack smiled.

"I didn't suppose it did," he said. "Sit down and make yourself comfortable. I haven't much to offer you, but you're welcome to what there is." Jack took out once more his almost untouched supper.

"You are very good, sir," said the man. "I didn't expect such kind treatment. I was beginning to doubt whether in all this great city there was one really human heart."

"You see," said Jack, apologetically, "people seem harder than they really are. Draw up and eat."

The stranger did as he was bidden, and his host from time to time glanced at him, though always with delicacy and consideration. He observed that the man, although thinly and poorly clad, was scrupulously clean, his hair and heavy moustache well tended, his hands white and delicately formed. Jack found it hard to reconcile the figure before him with his apparently destitute condition.

"Are you a musician?" asked the stranger, pushing away his plate and nodding towards the piano and violin.

"Yes," said Jack.

"Was it you—forgive my curiosity—who were playing before I knocked?"

"Yes," said Jack again.

"It was a fine performance; at least, it appeared to me to be so. It was the music which gave me courage to knock. Does that surprise you?"

"No; I think I understand."

"And whose work were you playing?"

"My own." As Jack made this confession he was anxious for the stranger's approbation. Their natural positions were reversed.

"It's a strange world," said the other; "that a man who can write such music as that should live—" He paused and reached out a hand toward Jack's manuscript.

"May I look? I am not going to tell you my story now, but some day you shall hear it. This may appear like ingratitude, but I assure you it isn't."

He drew the manuscript towards him and ran his eye along the score. Jack watched him in growing amazement.

"Can you play?"

"The violin—a little."

Jack excitedly thrust the violin into his hands.

"Try it," he cried.

"If you wish it as a return for your charity—"

"No, no; not that! I want no return."

"Out of pure compliment to you, then," said the stranger. He rose, drew the bow softly across the strings, and glided into the sonata. Jack, hearing his own work played by another hand for the first time, was carried away by its possibilities; yet, excellent as the stranger's rendering was, he felt that he was holding himself in check—deliberately keeping back the highest power of expression that was in him. When he laid down the violin Jack said:

guest? He groped in the dark again.

Nellie listened to his story with wide eyes, and fewer interruptions than might have been expected. When he had finished she said:

"You must keep this appointment, and if I were you I'd wear the overcoat."

"I will if you'll come with me."

"Never mind; I want you to see this extraordinary person."

"To-day he'll look quite different."

"I'm afraid he will," said Jack, "and then I sha'n't like him so much. If it weren't for the coat and the letter I should think I dreamed it all."

"And the missing music," said the girl. "I shall like him, I know I shall, because he had the sense to see that your sonata was great."

"I didn't say he thought it was great."

"No; but I'm sure he did think so."

Jack tried on the coat, but after careful consideration of its effect both decided that it was too magnificent for the rest of his attire.

"We'll have it made into a cloak or something for you, Nellie," he said.

"No, no. You'll soon be rich enough to wear it."

"If it's to wait till the moths will have swallowed it. But I dare say, if it's really worth a lot of money, we could sell it, and then, with what furniture we have already we might—"

"Yes," said Nellie, softly.

At two o'clock precisely they approached the Shamrock Restaurant in considerable trepidation. As they paused near the entrance a closed carriage drove up, from which stepped Jack's guest of the night before.

"Why, that's the man in the fur-lined overcoat who was walking behind us in the Strand last night," Nellie whispered. He was transformed; in place of thin and weathered garments he wore the conventional garb of the prosperous. At a sign from him the coachman drove away.

"Permit me," he said, saluting Jack, "to return to-day the hospitality so generously offered to me last night." Jack could hardly collect himself sufficiently to introduce Nellie.

"My name," said the stranger, as the embarrassed violinist helplessly, is McLoghlen."

When Jack heard the word it seemed to him that all Piccadilly rang with it, for it was the name by which a great impresario was known. The pair followed him into the restaurant with the quite unfounded impression that all eyes were turned upon them.

"I took away your sonata this morning," said McLoghlen, "because I wished to hear it played by a greater performer than either you or I. He has already tried it; in fact, I left him at it an hour ago. I think I can promise you that he will play it in public within a month."

Jack gasped, nor for some minutes could he find appropriate words of thanks.

In the meantime McLoghlen busied himself in ordering lunch, for which purpose he consulted Nellie about the choice of dishes of which she had never in her life heard before.

"You are, I believe, violinist in the — orchestra."

"Yes," Jack answered.

"I think, if you will allow me, I can find you a better post. You appear bewildered."

"I'm so much bewildered that I doubt my own existence."

"I owe you an explanation, certainly, and you shall have it. Last night I was in the stalls at the —. You might have seen me if you had not been so deeply occupied at your part, or something else. I had made a bet with a friend that I would get food and a night's lodging for nothing, merely by using my knowledge of character. He scoffed at the idea. Well, perhaps I was

WITH BAYONET AND BOMB

BRAVERY OF THE JAPANESE AT METRE HILL

Every Preparation Carefully Made and Then the Charge Driven Home.

The story of the assault on Namaokayama, one of the eminences in the Metre Range, in the course of which the Japanese reverted to the old style of infantry attack, forms one of the most remarkable episodes in the siege of Port Arthur, writes the London Times correspondent.

At half-past three in the afternoon a rumor went round that the 1st Regiment would be called upon to assault the crest of Namaokayama as soon as the fire had had time to tell. The Russian artillery also reopened. A little before 5 p.m., a stir became evident among the soldiers of the 1st Regiment, who commenced to move their cramped limbs and to fall in by companies two deep on any sheltered patch of ground. The sergeants dressed their men as if on parade and numbered them off, while the officers split into little groups and discussed the approaching assault, many shaking hands before parting. The colonel of the regiment stood by himself, a conspicuous object in his black overcoat—the only man on the hill wearing his coat—his hands clasped behind his back, and gazing intently towards the crest of the hill.

COMPANY FLAGS.

Several officers, probably the company commanders, came up to him, saluted, said a few words, and then returned to their post at the head of their companions, which had now fallen in and were standing at ease. The regimental standard, a great white flag embroidered with the rising sun in red, was unfurled.

This was the signal for every company to unfurl a smaller flag of similar design, which was carried by the company ensign. It was an imposing sight at this moment; the sun shone on a forest of bayonets and on the soldiers standing two deep, with rifles, at the order, their arms crossed and their heads bent forward, waiting for the order to charge. The numerous flags fluttered in the stiff north wind, while the regimental standard stood out before all, angrily chafing at the pole that held it back. For the last time the Japanese artillery opened a furious fire of shrapnel on the summit of Namaokayama, which by its very fury should have warned the defenders that something was about to happen.

OLD-TIME CHARGE.

Here was an infantry charge after the manner of the wars of a hundred years ago—something supposed to have disappeared for ever from modern battlefields. Three thousand men were advancing with fixed bayonets in close formation to prove to theorists how futile are their calculations when put to the test. The regiment presented a front of two companies as it moved up the slope, the right-hand one moving directly on the big gun while the other extended the line to the left. The other companies fell in behind at quarter-column distance.

Every minute one expected to see a volley from the crest sweep away the head of the leading formation, but somehow or other the Russians never discovered the advance until the infantry were right on top of their trenches. Just before the leading company reached the summit a Russian gunner stepped out from cover and fired the big, old-fashioned gun for the last time, and the next minute the Japanese were over the crest and slaughtering the gunners at their posts.

WITH HAND GRENADES.

"Why—mustn't we?"

"I thought, perhaps," Nellie said, hesitatingly, "that if we married you'd get on better. I wouldn't cost much to keep, and I can make enough for that by a little painting, you know; and then think what I should save by housekeeping."

"But, my dear child, I couldn't think of letting you work like that." "I should be happier."

"And suppose I lose my place at the end of the week?"

"You'll soon find a better one."

They were crossing Blackfriars Bridge. Jack paused and looked down at the muddy tide, which here and there took lights upon its swirling surface and reflected them in cold, unwholesome yellows.

"It would be madness," he said. "Almost as mad as to jump there." The girl shuddered.

"Did you ever think of doing that?" she asked.

"Once, before I met you, but never since."

"Then I've been some help to you, after all?"

"You've been everything to me." He rested his hands over her shoulders and looked down into her face. "I think if you told me to break my fiddle and throw it over the bridge I'd do it, because I should feel that you had some reason which was higher than any of mine."

"Why do you trust me so?"

"Because—well, because I can't help it. And, Nellie, I'll think about what you've been saying. If we could only manage—"

"I'm sure we could, beautifully. You won't do any more work to-night?"

"I must put in an hour or two."

A few minutes later he left her at the door of a small house in a side street, and then, crossing the main thoroughfare, he struck into a similar street on the other side. As he opened the dingy door of his lodgings a tall man in a fur-lined overcoat passed. Jack wondered what he was doing there.

A simple supper was laid out upon his table, which he hardly touched. Then, after removing the things himself, he sat down to work. The room was poorly furnished, though comfortable and clean enough; across one corner stood a piano. His violin and piano were Jack's chief treasures; they represented possibilities which kept hope alive in him. With their aid he could conjure up visions far more beautiful than anything which reality could show him; they enabled him to express himself—the inner self which shrank from contact with the world. He drew ruled paper towards him and began to cover it with those symbols which sometimes mean so much more than words.

But after a time the creative impulse left him, and he turned to an almost completed portion of his work. Parts he tried over on the piano, for other parts he took up his violin, after each trial altering a note here and there. The time slipped on. Hardly a sound reached him from the dwindling traffic that passed the end of the street—the street itself was perfectly still. With that silence there came a sudden impulse to him to play. "I wonder whether I could manage that sonata to-night?" he said, aloud.

He set out the music, tucked his violin under his chin, and began to play. The instrument throbbed under his fingers with the acute sympathy with consciousness which only a violinist can understand. He knew that he was playing finely, he knew that the music was good, and he was the maker of both. The thought filled him with exultation. Yet even at that moment he felt how far above it all was the simple love of the girl who trusted and believed in him. When he laid down the violin there were tears in his eyes. "If I dared," he thought, "to grasp my fate in both hands."

He heard the sound of a footstep in the street; it paused outside the door. Then there came a gentle

Jack, hearing his own work played by another hand for the first time, was carried away by its possibilities; yet, excellent as the stranger's rendering was, he felt that he was holding himself in check—deliberately keeping back the highest power of expression that was in him. When he laid down the violin Jack said:

"Thank you. But if you had chosen you might have played still better."

"You think, then, that I only paid you a half-hearted compliment?"

"I think that for some reason, into which I don't wish to inquire, you did yourself, not me, an injustice."

"Suppose I admit that you're right?"

Jack smiled. "You become more and more mysterious," he said.

A clock striking three reminded them that the situation had reached an embarrassing stage. The stranger appeared to look to Jack for the next move.

"When you came in," said Jack, with hesitation, "you said something about shelter. I have only one bedroom here, but that is at your service."

"Sir," cried the other, "is there another man in London at this moment who would do as much for an absolute stranger?"

"Many, I hope," said Jack.

"Not one, I solemnly believe. I will accept shelter, but not your bed. This couch will serve my turn perfectly. You can trust me!"

Jack made up the fire, brought a pillow and a rug, and left his guest to rest. He himself lay awake for some time in a condition of wonder, not unmixed with vague excitement. When he slept it was profoundly and to an unusually late hour. He rose to find his guest departed. His first instinct was to take a rapid survey of the room. His music had vanished, and in its place was the stranger's parcel.

At first he was too overwhelmed for action; he could do nothing but blindly suffer under his misfortune. His landlady was able to give him no information beyond the statement that she had heard the front door close before she got up. Her curiosity as to the contents of the parcel was greater than her appreciation of Jack's loss. He told her angrily to open it and satisfy herself that he had been wittingly tricked. Under the string she discovered a note, addressed simply to "My Entertainer." It ran thus:

"I have not stolen your work, but merely borrowed it. If you will meet me at two o'clock outside the Shamrock Restaurant I hope to convince you of my integrity. In the meantime perhaps you will accept the contents of my parcel as a guarantee of my good intentions, the more particularly as the weather is cold. The garment was honestly come by."

As Jack's eye reached the close of this extraordinary communication a cry from his landlady caused him to look up. She was examining, in an attitude of intense admiration, a magnificent fur-lined overcoat.

The bewildered violinist took the sumptuous coat from her, looked at it as something incredibly strange and then sat down helplessly with the garment trailing across his knees.

"You don't seem pleased," said the woman.

"Don't you suppose my music was worth more than this," he said.

"You know best, sir, of course; but if that overcoat's worth a penny it's worth fifty pounds. I know because my poor man was in the line."

"I don't want his overcoat," groaned Jack. Then, glancing again at the note, he brightened up. "I'll run round and see Nellie," he said.

As Jack walked across to see Nellie, carrying the coat over his arm, his mood changed. The owner of such a coat must be a man of substance, unless indeed he had stolen it, which Jack could not bring himself seriously to suspect. Yet

why the assumed poverty of the

night I was in the stalls at the '—'. You might have seen me if you had not been so deeply occupied at your part, or something else. I had made a bet with a friend that I would get food and a night's lodging for nothing, merely by using my knowledge of character. He scoffed at the idea. Well, perhaps I was foolish, but at least I was successful. I saw you and decided to follow you up. I walked down the Strand after you, and overheard—forgive me—some of your conversation. My carriage followed a few yards behind. Having seen your home and marked the house I returned to my carriage, where I had prepared such a disguise as I conceived would best suit my purpose. The rest you know, although," he bowed to Jack, "I had not expected to discover a composer of such talent. I am under a double obligation to you. You justified my belief in human nature, and you made me acquainted with a man whose work I shall be proud to see produced."

"And the coat, Mr. McLoughlin?" "That, as my note pointed out, was left as a guarantee. If you like to put it so, it may be considered as payment on account of future fees."

"I can't find words to thank you," Jack stammered.

"The lady's face is sufficient thanks," and the great impresario raised his glass. "We will talk business later. Now to lunch, though nothing we eat to-day will taste so good as your cold mutton did last night."

Only one of the party succeeded in doing justice to that meal; but afterwards, when Jack and Nellie were joined in the happy bonds of matrimony, the three enjoyed many a good lunch together.—London Tit-Bits.

FOOD VALUE OF OYSTER.

Examination Proves it to be of the Best Character.

At one time so many warnings were put forth regarding dangers lurking in the oyster that many people anxious about their health lost relish for the delicacy.

It is pleasant, therefore, to know that the oyster may be regarded from another point of view. Its digestibility is unquestioned. The oyster is, with some truth, said to digest itself. But a recent investigation shows that it is also highly nutritious. Weight for weight, in fact, oysters contain about the same quantity of nutritive matter as mutton or beef.

In beef, according to the textbooks, there are 773 parts of water and 224 parts of solid nutrient. In the best oysters, it appears, there are only 17 parts of water and 22 parts of solid nutrient.

What are these solids contained so abundantly in the oyster? They are the proteins, corresponding to the lean of meat or the white of an egg, fat, starch, matters, and glycogen? This last rather technical term means the substance which the liver manufacturers and stores up for future use. It is very like sugar, and when wanted for use is changed into sugar. It is the substance which makes the oyster sweet in the mouth.

But there are other valuable constituents of the oyster—what are called the glycerophosphoric compounds. Medical men prescribe these for improving the nervous system, so that a diet of oysters is unquestionably good for the nerves. They also contain common salt, a little copper, and several phosphates. And, taking the whole contents of the oyster-shell, one finds almost everything necessary for the food of the body.

A SEED THOUGHT.

Amusements are to religion like breezes of air to the flame—gentle ones will fan it, but strong ones will put it out."

ing company reached the summit a Russian gunner stepped out from cover and fired the big, old-fashioned gun for the last time, and the next minute the Japanese were over the crest and slaughtering the gunners at their posts.

WITH HAND GRENADES.

The infantry who advanced to the attack in the formation of a hundred years ago were destined to fight with the weapons in vogue still further back—on the fields of Dettingen and Fontenoy. As each company reached the crest of the hill the men changed their rifles from their right hands to their left, and instead of using either bayonet or bullet, they commenced to throw what at first sight appeared to be stones on to the heads of their astonished opponents.

But these stones gave forth a yellow, evil-looking, sulphurous smoke, and then the well-kept secret was out—the Japanese were employing hand grenades charged with dynamite. Each soldier carried three of these bombs, for experience has shown that the Russians always remain in their trenches until the very last moment and the soldiers become so intermingled that it is often impossible to use the rifle or bayonet. It had, therefore, been decided to experiment with the old-fashioned fuse grenade. The Russians on Namaokayama were so demoralized by this unexpected mode of attack that they allowed themselves to be disposed of without offering much resistance, but the Japanese suffered severely from a cross fire from 208-Metre Hill.

LIKE AN INFERNO.

When the throwing of these grenades was at its height, the whole scene was more like a popular representation of hell than anything else. Namaokayama presented the appearance of a huge cauldron, from the centre of which clouds of yellow smoke were slowly ascending, caused by the explosion of countless bombs. In the midst of this shells were bursting from both Japanese and Russian guns, while on the edges of the cauldron the Japanese soldiers, their figures showing up black against the yellow smoke, were dancing about, some using the bayonet, some shooting at the Russians as they ran down the reverse side, and the majority, having exhausted their bombs, were hurling stones and great lumps of rock in lieu of better ammunition. This strange scene did not in reality last longer than ten minutes; at the end of that time the Russians were either dead, prisoners, or safely on the high road to Port Arthur.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.

Figures Show That Ireland is Better Behaved Place.

Comparisons of the criminal statistics of Scotland for the years 1898 to 1903, in the report on the latter year just issued, show that the more serious crimes are increasing, while minor offences are decreasing.

The total number of crimes and offences reported for 1903 were 166,180, which corresponds nearly with the number in 1898, namely, 165,903. From that year the numbers rose and reached a maximum of 186,595 in 1901, since which they have decreased.

The Irish statistics for 1903 give 32,669 as the number sent to prison in that country, and it is pointed out that, although the population of Ireland is almost equal to that of Scotland, the imprisonments in the latter country, 59,962, were nearly double. No fewer than 7,698 boys and 650 girls under the age of sixteen were convicted in Scotland last year.

A man who knows enough to make his living is never thought as much of as the genius who can't.

ANIMAL BAROMETERS.

Changes in the Weather Given by Living Things.

When birds of long flight hang about home expect a storm.

When birds cease to sing, rain and thunder will probably ensue.

Birds and fowls oiling feathers indicate rain.

If fowls roll in the dust and sand, rain is at hand.

Bats flying in the evening indicate fair weather.

Bats who speak flying tell of rain to-morrow.

If cocks crow late and early, clapping their wings occasionally, rain is expected.

If the cock crows going to bed, He'll certainly rise with a watery head.

Chickens, when they pick up small stones and pebbles and are more noisy than usual, afford, according to Aratus, a sign of rain. Others prognosticate the coming of rain from the habit fowls have of rubbing in the dust and clapping their wings.

When chimney swallows circle and call, they speak of rain.

When cranes make a great noise or scream, expect rain.

One crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather, but if crows fly in pairs expect fine weather.

If the wild geese gang out to sea, Good weather there will surely be.

If crows make much noise and fly round and round, expect rain.

Wild geese flying past large bodies of water indicate change of weather. Going south, cold; going north, warm.

Guinea fowls squall more than usual before rain.

Parrots whistling indicate rain. Gulls will soar aloft, and, circling around, utter shrill cries before a storm.

When grouse drum at night, Indians predict a deep fall of snow.

When the peacock loudly bawls, Soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

When herons fly up and down as in doubt where to rest, expect rain.

Martins fly low before and during rain.

When the voices of blackbirds are unusually shrill, or when blackbirds sing much in the morning, rain will follow.

Pigeons return home unusually early before rain.

If sea fowls retire to the shore or marshes, a storm is approaching.

Loud and long singing of robins denotes rain.

Robins will perch on the topmost branches of trees and whistle when a storm is approaching.

The stormy petrel is found to be a sure token of stormy weather. When these birds gather in numbers in the wake of a ship, the sailors feel sure of an impending tempest.

HOW FISH FORTELL.

When fish bite readily and swim next the surface, rain may be expected.

Fishes, in general, both in salt and fresh waters, are observed to sport most and bite more eagerly before rain than at any other time.

Blackfish in schools indicate an approaching gale.

Porpoises, when they sport about ships and chase one another as if in play, add indeed their being numerous on the surface of the sea at any time, is rather a stormy signal. The same may be said of dolphins and grampus. That the cause of these motions is some electrical change in the air seems probable. Wilford, in his "Secrets of Nature," tells us, "Porpoises or sea hogs, when about ships, expect then some stormy weather."

SHOULD LIVE 100 YEARS

SO SAYS PROF. METCHNIKOFF
FAMED BACTERIOLOGIST.

He Has an Interesting Talk With An Old Lady of Nearly 100 Years.

Prof. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, of Paris, believes that the normal span of human life should exceed a hundred years. Death at an earlier age is brought on by premature and perhaps unavoidable decay of the cells of our tissues. But an experimental man of science like the famed bacteriologist naturally puts practice before theory. Mme. Robineau, who resides in Paris, is unknowingly living up to Metchnikoff's hypothesis by living through her 105th winter very comfortably, without so much as a cold in her head. Her age is 104 years and six months. The professor thought he would like to know how she did it. An interview was arranged, and took place this week between the theoretician and the practical exponent of longevity. The prospectus of a meeting with a learned doctor of the Pasteur Institute did not flurry Mme. Robineau in the least.

A QUIET TIME.

She smiled graciously at Dr. Metchnikoff, and began interviewing him at once, before he had time to interview her, putting several precise questions in a clear voice about himself and another person who called with him. It was only when they had replied to her satisfaction that she allowed herself to be questioned in her turn. Then she simply told him what a happy and quiet existence she led among those she loved, and what a pleasant thing life still was to her. Did time never hang heavy on her hands? No. Her eyes were too weak to allow of her working much now, that was true, but she liked to talk, and friends often came to see her. Her grandson, who was at Saint Cyr Military School, spent the day with her recently. Was her memory good? Yes, but her clearest recollections were those of her earlier years. She had never seen Napoleon I., because her youth was spent at Chateauneuf-sur-Loire, but she well remembered seeing Louis XVIII., who succeeded him. After her marriage she lived at Bercy, so that she was not troubled by the revolutions which followed one another in Paris. However, in 1871, she and her husband were obliged to remove to Orleans. The conversation then turned upon diet. Mme. Robineau was sorry to have to say that her taste was somewhat impaired. Sometimes she found no flavor in what she ate. However, she enjoyed her chocolate in the morning and her soup in the evening, and, funny enough, would M. Metchnikoff believe that soup was the very thing she could not bear when she was a little girl? Mme. Robineau's diet consists of dry biscuits, in lieu of bread, which she can no longer digest, a little breast of fowl, and sheep's brains, rice and whipped cream, her drink being solely "reddened water," that is to say, water with a dash of wine.

WELCOMES DEATH.

A subject in which Prof. Metchnikoff takes a great interest is that of the thoughts of old people on death. He believes that death has no terrors for those who accomplish what they consider the allotted span of life. The idea of dissolution comes then to be naturally present in the mind, and its prospect is looked upon with a quiet and smiling familiarity. He whispered to Mme. Robineau's granddaughter, asking whether the old lady would mind his speaking to her on the subject, "Oh, no; we often talk of death; grandmamma is not afraid of it," was the answer, uttered aloud. On hearing the words, Mme. Robineau herself put in, speaking in a quiet, grave voice, "when one is no longer good

CHANGING FLOWER COLORS.

Not Hard to Make White Carnations Turn Green.

We know that horticulturists create almost at will flowers of varied colors by practicing forced culture, artificial selection and hybridization, in this way obtaining a very extended scale of colors. Still, in any case, the color of the flower, although it is possible to give birth to millions of varieties, can only be modified within certain limits. With reference to this fact the colors of flowers have been divided into two great categories, the xanthic series—yellow, yellowish green, orange, red—and the cyanic series—blue, indigo, violet. Never has a flower of the first series passed into the second, nor has the reverse taken place; never has a gardener, no matter how clever he may be, been able to obtain blue roses.

The florists, however, obtain this color. The method of the florists is that classic one which has been long employed on the case of violets, for example, making them green with ammonia, white with vapors of sulfuric acid, etc. In this case, however, it is the coloring matter of the flower itself which is modified.

When the first green carnation appeared in Paris the city was seized with astonishment, and many persons willingly paid as much as two francs apiece for the flowers. The municipal authorities instituted an investigation and soon discovered how the flowers were colored. It appeared that a young girl accidentally poured into the water of a vase containing white carnations coloring matter with which she was painting a rose leaf green. What was her astonishment to see the carnations lose their white color and assume a beautiful green tint, from this to the regular manufacture of the flowers was only step.

All plants, however, do not lend themselves in an equal manner to these vagaries. The carnation, hyacinth, orange flower, gilly flower, iris, chrysanthemum and camellia are the most easily colored. A common gilly flower placed in a solution of light green aniline dye is quickly transformed, at the end of twenty minutes the white parts being blue, the yellows green and the reds violet. Many other effects may be produced in the same way.

PAINT FOR PROTECTION.

Some of the institutions on Japanese trains are peculiar to that country. One of these is a smear of paint across the windows of third-class carriages. This is made necessary because thousands of native travellers in Japan, accustomed only to paper walls for letting in light, have no knowledge of glass. Its utter transparency, leads them to believe that the window is simply a hole in the side of the car. With painful results many native passengers have stupidly attempted to stick their heads through the glass. For a long time ambulances from receiving hospitals had to meet many trains arriving in Japanese cities, and hence the streak of paint as a warning to the Oriental farmer that there is something more than atmosphere in the window.

TEXTILE SCHOOLS.

Beginning with schools to teach spinning by hand in the 18th century, Germany has continued to improve the instruction in textile industry offered to its people with every advance of practical science as applied to weaving and spinning. Textile schools, where the manipulation of the most intricate machinery is taught, are now found all over the empire, and it is held by some persons that they constitute the main pillar by virtue of which the German textile industry maintains its competitive power in foreign markets. The courses of in-

PEER SAVES AN INDUSTRY

LORD PEMBROKE BECOMES CARPET WEAVER.

Wilton Manufactory Will Go On—Carpets Better Than Before.

Lord Pembroke has become a manufacturer of Axminster carpets, says the London Daily Mail.

There was dismay in the little town of Wilton, near Salisbury, England, at the beginning of the present year. The carpet factory, which employed 200 hands, from girls of twelve to men of seventy, and paid out £5,000 a year in wages, was in serious difficulties, and was threatening to close its doors.

Through more than three centuries the Wilton folk have made carpets. Working in the factory this year are lineal descendants of men whose names were in a charter granted to the factory in 1700; some of the present employees have been working there for fifty years; they are all village folk, not half a dozen coming from other neighborhoods; and they have made the well-known Axminster and "Wilton pile" carpets for Buckingham Palace, Windsor, and innumerable famous houses. And now ruin confronted them.

Lord Pembroke, who is the chief land owner of the district, first tried to persuade one or two big London firms to take the business over; then failing in this, he and a few friends decided to become carpet manufacturers themselves. Together with Lord Radnor, Mr. Charles Audrey, Colonel Albany Charlesworth, and Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, he formed a small private company, with a capital of £20,000 in £100 shares, and bought up the Wilton carpet factory.

Henceforth it is to be a wholesale business only; a special trademark is to be devised; the colors are to be warranted not to fade; and Lord Pembroke (who is Lord Steward and therefore grants most of the royal warrants to tradesmen) hopes shortly to send in an application to himself for leave to call his new business The Wilton Royal Carpet Factory.

LAST FOR A LIFETIME.

Cheap machine-made carpets and rugs wear four or five years, and fade as to their color in half that time. The costly Axminsters, into which one's feet sink luxuriously, are all hand-made, and the slight machinery used has not been seriously altered since the ancient Egyptians compelled their daughters on marriage to provide at least one carpet each for their future homes. Every knot of wool is tied separately, and the finest Axminster carpets, which cost about £6 6s. per square yard, have about 186,000 knots of wool in every square yard.

Every carpet, whatever its size and shape, is made in one piece, and despises itself if it does not wear for 100 years.

Just now the Wilton factory is engaged on a carpet 41 feet by 19 feet for an intolerant lover of change, who has ordered a new carpet for his room, though the present one has only been there for forty-five years.

With this somewhat lengthy period of wear in view, colors are rigorously tested before use to see if they fade. A few inches of the fabric are put in a small case, half of it being covered up and the other half exposed to the light for three months.

The factory was turning out £10,000 worth of carpets every year, for which there was a ready sale, when it got into difficulties; so with better management this famous Wilton industry should soon be once more a very paying business. It is a curious little fact that 150 years

erous on the surface of the sea at any time, is rather a stormy signal. The same may be said of dolphins and grampus. That the cause of these motions is some electrical change in the air seems probable. Wilsford, in his "Secrets of Nature," tells us, "Porpoises or sea hogs, when about ships, expect then some stormy weather."

Trout jump and herring school more rapidly before rain.

A bee was never caught in a shower.

When bees to distance wing their flight,

Days are warm and skies are bright; But when their flight ends near at home,

Stormy weather is sure to come.

When ants are situated on low ground their migration may be taken as an indication of approaching heavy rains.

Expect stormy weather when ants travel in lines, and fair weather when they scatter.

Ants are very busy, gnats bite, crickets are lively, spiders come out of their nests and flies gather in houses just before rain.

If spiders are indolent, rain generally soon follows. Their activity during rain is proof of its short duration.

When flies congregate in swarms, rain follows soon.

When flies bite greedily expect rain. Spiders strengthening their webs indicate rain.

If garden spiders forsake their cobwebs, rain is at hand.

When you see the ground covered with spider webs which are wet with dew, and there is dew on the ground it is a sign of rain before night, for the spiders are hunting up umbrellas; but others say when spiders put out their sunshades it will be a hot day

SEDDON HOWLED DOWN.

Great commotion has been caused in New Zealand by the drastic early closing law known as the Shops and Offices Act, passed by the Seddon Government. The small shopkeepers in particular declare that the new law will reduce their modest profits to next to nothing. At an indignation meeting at Wellington at which Mr. Seddon was present to answer questions, he was greeted on rising to speak with a storm of hooting and hissing, says the New Zealand Herald. A similar experience befell him next day at Newton. The Premier when he was able to speak advised the employers to bring a test action, and promised that in the meantime no action would be taken by the Government inspectors.

LARGEST UNIVERSITY.

The year book of the German universities, just published, makes it clear that Berlin University is the most numerously attended seat of learning in the world. It contains 7,774 matriculated and 1,330 non-matriculated students. The philosophical faculty, embracing philology and natural sciences, numbers 3,572 students—medicine, 1,111; law, 2,756, and theology, despite the eminence of its professors, only 335. America sends 123 students, Africa 8, Australia 3 and Asia 37.

HAD SERVED IN CANADA.

Major-General Thaddeus Richard Ryan died lately at his residence, Scarteen House, County Limerick, at the age of sixty-eight. He was connected with the Royal Artillery for thirty-six years, and distinguished himself at the capture of Delhi, and in other engagements in the Indian Mutiny. He retired from the command of the Royal Artillery of Canada in 1893.

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An Incubator Without Cash Until October, 1905

There is big money to be made in raising chickens with an Incubator. Canada exports annually millions of chickens to the United States and Great Britain.

The consumption of poultry in Canada is increasing rapidly and the poultry dealers complain that they cannot get enough poultry to fill their orders.

One woman bought a No. 2 Chatham Incubator the first of March—she had five hatches by July first and had four hundred plump, sturdy chicks. In six months her Incubator had paid her \$100.00, several times its cost. A Chatham Incubator should pay for itself each hatch.

We have perfected an Incubator and brooder. We believe it is now absolutely the best in the world. We have sufficient capital behind us, and we are out for the entire business in incubators. We know that there is no other incubator that can approach the

Chatham Incubator

This is our proposition: To demonstrate our absolute confidence in the Chatham Incubator we will send one to you, freight prepaid, and you make your first payment in October, 1905.

The fact that we sell our Incubators in this manner guarantees them to the fullest extent. Thirty days' trial is a delusion and a snare. If you have good luck you may get off one hatch in that time, and even then you are uncertain, and if you reject the machine you will have to pay the freight both ways. But with us you send in your order and we ship the machine prepaid. When it arrives, if it seems all right, start your hatch, and we will give you until October, 1905, before you have to pay a cent in cash. We positively guarantee that the machine is a good hatcher. Every machine should sell a dozen, and we will, on no account, allow a machine that is defective to remain in any neighborhood.

WHAT SIX CHATHAM INCUBATOR USERS HAVE TO SAY:

The Incubator sent me is working exceedingly well. It is very easily operated, and so far has required attention for only a few minutes per day. The first lot of eggs, 110, on examination I found that 53 were not fertile, two others were broken accidentally, and I had 61 chicks, or about 56 percent, of the fertile eggs. The second lot of 110 gave me 93 living chickens. The brooder gives equally good satisfaction. The young broods are doing well. Yours truly, J. E. JOHNSTON, Editor Leamington Post, Leamington, Ont.

I have used your No. 2 Incubator for three hatches, and am as well pleased with it as I ordered a No. 3 which your agent, Mr. Tumbull, brought to-day. My third hatch came off yesterday with 112 chicks out of 118 eggs. We had also a Chatham Fanning Mill which gives good satisfaction. I will not lose an opportunity of recommending the Chatham machines to my friends. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIDNEY SMITH, Scotland, Ont.

HENRY CHASE, Warren, Ont.

The No. 3 incubator you sent me is all right, we hatched out of 100 fertile eggs, 102 good strong chicks, and the brooder gave them all.

We had in the incubator the same time, in the other tray, 44 duck eggs and 34 goose eggs, from which we got 39 ducks and 32 geese; total, 71 from 75 eggs, also hatched 6 turkeys at the same time that the hen eggs were in.

We recommend the Chatham Incubator and Brooder to be the best and surest to hatch, under all circumstances, of any other make. We have handled four other makes, in our poultry business

which we run on a large scale at Birtle, keeping Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Minnow Bronze Turkeys. Yours truly, D. A. AND MS. BIRTL, Man.

The No. 2 Incubator I bought from you is all you recommended it to be. I put in 101 eggs, and after testing out the infertile ones, I have 72 chicks. I find the machine first class in every particular and easy to run, if directions are followed carefully. Yours respectfully, MRS. MARK ARET MCINTOSH, Whitewood, Ass.

I wish to let you know of my success with your incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood, Ont.

Your No. 2 Chatham Incubator has given very good returns the first batch. Out of 59 eggs, I had 51 chicks. I was rather afraid of wasting the eggs, and so did not fill the machine, but when the chicks came out I was sorry I had not filled it. I will recommend your Incubator to my neighbors. Yours sincerely, MRS. MARIA KRET MCINTOSH, Whitewood, Ass.

Chatham Incubators and Brooders have every new improvement worth while in an incubator or brooder. The incubators are made with two walls case within case, of dry material that has been thoroughly seasoned in our lumber yards. They are finished in antique oak, are built solid as a rock and will stand any amount of usage for years. They are fitted with a perfect steel and brass regulator that insures a successful hatch. There has never before been such an offer as this made in the whole world. The sooner you take advantage of this offer, the more time you will have before October, 1905, to make first payment. Cut off the coupon and send it in to-day for our booklet on the way to raise chickens, what it costs and your profit. You will obtain all information regarding the Chatham Incubator.

The Manson Campbell Co. Limited

DEPT. 34

CHATHAM, ONT.

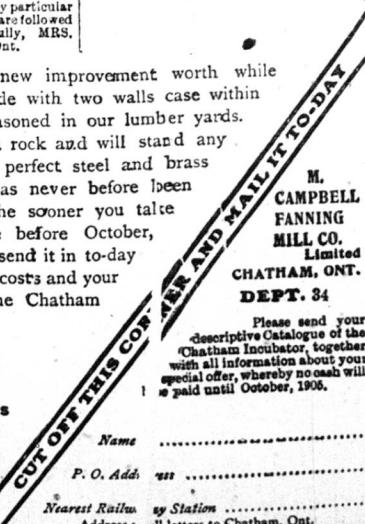
Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooders
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man.,
Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
Factories at Chatham, Ont., Detroit, Mich.
Also Manufacturers of the Famous Campbell Fanning Mills
and Chatham Farm Scales

Please send your descriptive Catalogue of the Chatham Incubator, together with all information about your special offer, whereby no cash will be paid until October, 1905.

Name
P. O. Add.
Nearest Railw. Station
Address
all letters to Chatham, Ont.



Mention this paper.



Ayer's

Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great

Cherry Pectoral

deal to you. Follow your doctor's advice and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It heals, strengthens, prevents.

"For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it greatly strengthens weak lungs."

MRS. F. A. ROBINSON, Saline, Mich.

25c., 50c., \$1.00.
All druggists.

for

Weak Lungs

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

The Napane Express

E. J. POLLARD,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald... \$1.00

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun..... \$1.65

Any three of the above papers..... \$2.40

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

THE OUTLOOK FOR SEED CORN.

The difficulty of getting reliable seed corn of desirable types and varieties during the last two years and the expensive lessons learned by many corn growers who used seed of unknown vitality make the question of reliable seed for 1905 of more than ordinary interest. A survey of the available supply of northern grown seed of this important fodder crop indicates that the difficulties of getting good seed will be even greater this year than during the two previous years. The best varieties for fodder or ensilage purposes, along the northern limit of the corn belt in Canada,

success.

The severe frost during the early part of last autumn rendered the bulk of the corn crop in Ontario absolutely useless for the purpose of seed. A belt about a mile in width along the Northern shore of Lake Erie was affected only slightly, and from some sections in this district there is a supply of very good seed.

The cost of the small quantity of seed corn that is required to plant an acre, in comparison with the cost for labour in cultivating and handling and the ultimate value per acre of a good crop, would seem to make it clear that the best available seed of the most satisfactory type and variety should be obtained at any reasonable cost. It would be much better for Canadian farmers if they were able to obtain their supplies of seed corn in the ear; they would then have a fair idea of what they were getting. While in the ear, the danger of injury to the vitality of the seed from damp and its after effects is reduced to a minimum. Corn that is shelled by a machine and left in sacks for six weeks or more will seldom germinate more than 75 per cent, unless the conditions for storage have been exceptionally good. The average vitality of seed corn, tested in the Seed Laboratory last year were, for corn received in the ear, 95 per cent, and for shelled corn, 68 per cent.

It is much to be recommended then that, wherever possible, farmers obtain their supplies of seed corn in the ear only. To meet the demand for seed corn in this condition growers would do well to adopt the style of shipping crate that is used for this purpose in the states of Iowa and Illinois. This crate is two feet nine inches long, one foot wide, and one foot deep, and is made of half inch lumber three inches in width. Its capacity is one bushel, or between one hundred and one-hundred and twenty ears. If the corn can be planted in hills, this crate will hold sufficient seed for five acres. While it is true that there may be some additional cost for freight, on account of the weight of the cob and of the crate and that extra work is required in shelling the corn, these become insignificant when the value between an acre of good matured corn and an acre of unsatisfactory crop is considered.

SEED TESTING ON THE FARM

To find out whether seeds are capable of producing plants requires neither expert knowledge nor special apparatus. Satisfactory material is to be found in every farm home, for making germination tests of practically any kind of seed used on the farm. The simplest and most convenient way to test seed of corn and other cereal grains and most of the root crop and larger vegetable seeds is to place a number of them—say one hundred—between pieces of moistened blotting paper, Canton flannel or cloth; set them in an ordinary dinner plate and invert another plate to cover them. The seed should be kept moist but not wet. The temperature of the average farm house living room would be quite suitable, but some care should be taken to guard against excessive heat or cold. All good strong seed of corn, cereal grains, clovers or timothy, thus treated, will have germinated at the end of five days. Very small seeds of the fine grasses, of some of the garden vegetables and of beets or mangels may be germinated to better advantage by scattering them in a saucer (belonging to a flower pot) that has been soaked in water, and set on a cloth that should be kept damp, or in a pan containing not more than one-eighth of an inch of water, the object being to keep the saucer moist, but not wet. If such a saucer be not avail-

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Cynical.

"Which do you think counts for the most in life, money or brains?"

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "I see so many people who manage to get on with so little of either that I am beginning to lose my respect for both."

His Compliment.

Fond Young Mother (with firstborn)—Now, which of us do you think he is like? Friend (judiciously)—Well, of course, intelligence has not really dawned in his countenance yet, but he's wonderfully like both of you.—Punch.

A Humorous English Sheriff.

A sheriff with a fine sense of humor was he who, having been reproved by the judge of a certain court for presenting a jury not sufficiently respectable, read out at the subsequent session the following list, with a suitable emphasis upon the last names of the jurors: Max King, Henry Prince, George Duke, William Marquis, Edward Earl, Richard Lord, Richard Baron, Edmund Knight, Peter Esquire, George Gentleman, Robert Yeoman, Stephen Pope, Humphrey Cardinal, William Bishop, John Abbot, Richard Friar, Henry Monk, Edward Priest and Richard Deacon. After the laughter had subsided the presiding judge, accepting the joke in good part, complimented the witty sheriff upon his cleverness.

Apple Eating.

A good ripe raw apple is one of the easiest substances for the stomach to manage, and while the apple is worth more as a health giver in its natural state it is also exceedingly wholesome cooked. Apple sauce eaten with pork assists in the digestion of the meat, and many persons who cannot eat pork without discomfort can do so if accompanied with plenty of well cooked apple sauce not too sweet.

Liquid Quarts.

Willie—Pa, how many quarts does it take to make a peck? Pa—it all depends, my son. Less than one quart, for instance, will sometimes make a "peck of trouble."—Exchange.



year than during the two previous years. The best varieties for fodder or ensilage purposes, along the northern limit of the corn belt in Canada, are undoubtedly of the "Flint" type. In the latitude of Ottawa only a few special strains of the "Dent" varieties give good results for ensilage in the average year.

Unfortunately for progress in corn raising in Canada our supplies of seed have been drawn largely from the country to the south and have been of types and varieties that required a longer season to mature than is afforded in some of our best dairy districts, where the corn crop is most needed and most valuable. We have a number of very good men who are making a speciality of growing corn for the purpose of seed along Lake Erie, and who have a limited quantity of seed for sale this year. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has taken up in a business-like way the matter of creating a supply of reliable seed corn, and it may be said that the future promises for a permanent basis of supply of a high-class article and of varieties that are exceptionally well suited for ensilage and fodder purposes in all parts of Canada where corn can be grown with

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh

Scott's Emulsion

should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

**SCOTT &
BOWNE
CHEMISTS**

Toronto, Ont.

so. and \$1:
all druggists

taining not more than one-eighth of an inch of water, the object being to keep the saucer moist, but not wet. If such a saucer be not available, a brick will answer the purpose as well. In germinating seeds in an earthen saucer they may be exposed to the light, but not to the direct rays of the sun.

"Thought it Meant death sure." Mrs. James McKim, of Dunnville, Ont., says of her almost miraculous cure from heart disease by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart: "Until I began taking this remedy I despaired of my life. I had heart failure and extreme prostration. One dose gave me quick relief and one bottle cured me. The sufferings of years were dispelled like magic." —3

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Toronto Star.

Who says that Toronto is playing the hog by seizing too many seats in the new cabinet?

Montreal Herald.

Not having a place for him in his cabinet, Mr. Whitney might appoint Mr. Gamey overseer of Sunday schools.

Ottawa Free Press.

The experience of the garrison at Warsaw must have taught the Russian soldiers that contact with the Poles may be quite as fatal as with the live wires.

London Advertiser.

Rockefeller's income is said to be nearing \$6,800,000 a month; but then think of the increase in the cost of living.

Montreal Herald.

WHITNEY cabinet announced and no reference to our sterling statesman, the Hon. R. R. Gamey. What's the use of being pure and good when there is no reward.

Exchange.

That enormous diamond newly discovered in South Africa is bigger than an egg and almost as valuable as one

A Modern weapon in the battle for health.—If disease has taken your citadel of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, South American Nervine is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet" trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins.—4 Sold by Fred L. Hooper Medical Hall.

The Wedding Ring Finger.

The wedding ring was placed on the left hand as nearest the heart and on the fourth finger because that finger was supposed to have its own "private wire" (in the shape of a delicate nerve) to the heart. That finger, too, was called the medicine finger, and the belief was that by virtue of the little nerve it could detect a dangerous poison if simply inserted in the liquid. From that belief the idea that wedding rings—the rings worn on that finger—had special curative qualities had its rise. To this day wedding rings are rubbed over an obstinate sty on an eyelid.

The Chance He Lost.

"Why are you so sad, Alice?" her mother asked.

"I've decided not to keep company with Mr. Jonesby any more."

"Dear me! Have you heard anything about him?"

"No. But last night when I said I wished that I was a man he merely asked me why, instead of getting excited and saying that life would be hateful to him if I had not been born a girl."



Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"I used four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Elmer D. Shearer, of Mount Hope, Lancaster Co., Pa., "and can say that I am cured of that dreaded disease, uterine trouble. Am in better health than ever before. Every one who knows me is surprised to see me look so well. In June I was so poor in health that at times I could not walk. To-day I am cured. I tell everybody that Dr. Pierce's Medicines cured me."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay customs and mailing only. Send 50 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

for instance, will sometimes make a "neck of trouble."—Exchange.

Vapo-Cresolene.

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or suffers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEMING MILLS CO., LTD., Agents, 388 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 306



The Toronto

A DAILY PAPER has ceased to be a luxury as a necessity by most people.

There are special reasons, however, why the has become so exceptionally popular.

The wide range of news it gives, the thorough and the catchy style in which they are dealt with accou-

Its political news is reported and discussed in a

It gives all market and stock reports up to the on the very day of publication.

It publishes the events of the world on the day

It is in fact the brightest and newsiest paper in

It will be sent to you, together with the paper in which this advertisement is printed.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY

E. J. Pollard,

One Advantage of England's Fog.
"Should scientists succeed in finding ways and means for dispelling the foggy condition of England's atmosphere I am afraid that country will lose more than it gains," said a weaver. "One of the reasons why English weavers produce fabrics of finer and softer finish than American weavers from the same quality of cotton and other yarn is because of the damp condition of the atmosphere in that country at all times."

"It is a well known fact that yarn kept continually and uniformly damp will spin finer and softer than that drying out in the process of weaving.

—A man has been spent

Thousands of dollars have been spent by our weavers in appliances to keep their shops uniformly humid, but thus far without success. The fine quality of panama hats, for instance, if the straw were not kept damp while the process of weaving is on, could not be produced. The straw is not worked under water, as many suppose, but is kept uniformly damp by being worked in the early morning hours when a heavy dew is falling."

He Wanted That Wine.

General Sir E. Hanley is cited as the authority for a good anecdote about Bismarck. Hanley was sitting close to the chancellor at luncheon, with the old Emperor William not far off.

Bismarck, talking rather loudly, described the old monarch as being generous, but very forgetful. Hanley got nervous, as he thought the emperor would hear. "For instance," continued Bismarck, "I pleased him the other day, and he asked me what he could do for me. I said, 'Give me a dozen of that Tokay you have in your cellars,' and he said he would. "But," added Bismarck, raising his voice still higher, "he hasn't done it." Here Hanley hastily broke in, "I beg your pardon, but I am really afraid the emperor will hear you." "I want him to hear me!" roared Bismarck. "That's just what I want." And a smile broke over the face of his imperial master.—"Fifty Years of Fleet Street."

Tiger Story From India.

A man living in a village near Lucknow is reported to have had an extraordinary adventure in the jungle. He had gone in search of two buffaloes that had gone astray when he was attacked by a tiger.

He was unarmed except for a heavy stick, with which he fought until overcome by loss of blood, when he sank unconscious. At this moment the two buffaloes appeared. One of them stood over the wounded man, while the other snorted and tossed his head.

The man recovered consciousness and staggered to his feet, when the tiger made another spring at him. The beast was, however, received on the horns of one of the buffaloes and was so badly wounded that it turned tail and slunk away.—London Express.

Liquid Metal Polish.

Take eight ounces of Spanish whitening, which must be perfectly free from grit, and put in one quart of gasoline. Shake up the whitening and gasoline thoroughly. You will notice the whitening settles immediately, leaving the liquid as clear as water. To remedy this and, further, to make it a better polishing agent, add to each quart of the mixture thirty-two drops of oleic acid—no more, no less. Shake again, and the whitening will not settle. Apply to gold, silver, nickel, brass, glass, or any kind of metallic surface with a piece of cotton flannel, rubbing well. Polish with a piece of same cloth.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

We Will Buy A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs, Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a Liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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| Asthma | Anæmia | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Bronchitis | Kidney Diseases | Kidney Diseases |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhœa | Leucorrhœa |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia | Many Heart Troubles |
| Bright's Disease | Constipation | Pneumonia |
| Consumption | Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Consumption | Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Consumption | Dysentery—Cancer | Seroflaria—Sphilli |
| Consumption | Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Troubles |
| Consumption | Dysentery—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Eczema | Erysipelas | Throat Troubles |
| | | Tuberculosis |

Fever—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhœa—Gleet

Tumors—Ulcers
Varicoseo
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with feverish inflammation—all catarrhal, contagious diseases—all the results of burns or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 558-564 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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to gold, silver, nickel, brass, glass or any kind of metallic surface with a piece of cotton flannel, rubbing well. Polish with a piece of same cloth.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

A Dreadful Disappointment.

"They say he was disappointed in me."

"Yes. Her father failed in business just a week before the day set for the wedding."

The Bliss of Riches.

"Money," said the wise man, "does not bring happiness."

"Oh, yes, it does," said the still wiser man, "if you have just enough of it."—Chicago Tribune.

Not His Own.

"Is the house you now live in your own?"

"Not now."

"You have sold it?"

"No; got married."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*



Star

and is classed to-day

Toronto Daily Star

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unt for its popularity.
in independent spirit.
close of the markets

they occur.
Canada.

In the
, for \$1.75 a year.

Agent.

which makes a man easy in destitution, but uneasy in it—uneasy enough to struggle out of it by the aid of a friendly hand.

If a man's fortune does not fit him, it is like the shoe in the story—if too large, it trips him up; if too small, it pinches him.—Horace.

The Knowledge That Pays.

If you glance round at the work of some of our big men you will be surprised to see how many have made their reputation by doing one small thing, but doing it well. If a man gets to the front in one narrow subject the world credits him with knowledge of all the rest. It is, however, even easier to acquire a large general knowledge than an advanced special knowledge of one narrow subject. The specialty must not be too narrow either. It is often said that the pursuit of knowledge has a nobility of its own. But what knowledge? No knowledge is worth obtaining for its own or any other sake unless it is or will probably be useful to man.—James Swinburne in Electrical Review.

Could Be Happy if We Wished.

If in a less fortunate time than ours, when the resources of mind and body were less varied and plentiful than they are now, men and women took delight in life, warmed both hands at its fire and filled their hearts with joy and gladness, may we not conclude that they were happy simply because they lived, as we might, in the right way, and put to their right uses that which was provided for them?

Overeducated Hindoos.

There exists among India's educated classes a mad desire for professional vocations. Take a walk in certain streets in India, and you will observe a perfect panorama of signboard depicting professional callings, and the business houses are principally conspicuous by their absence.—Times of India.

Time to Begin.

Are you doing as much to brighten this world as a single sunbeam does? Are you scattering as much fragrance in the lives about you as is shed by one little violet? Do you refresh tired hearts as a drop of rain refreshes a drooping plant? If not, it is time to begin.

His Economy.

Wytte—Browne is very economical, isn't he? Black—Browne? Well, I'll tell you. Browne is the sort of man who, when he wants an awl and hasn't any, instead of buying one will go to work to make one by straightening out a corkscrew.

A Puzzle.

Miss Snowflake—What did Jim Jackson git married for? Miss Washtub—Goodness only knows! He keeps right on workin'.

Be ignorance thy choice where knowledge leads to woe.

The Hawaiian Death Prayer.

Upon the minds of such a people as the Hawaiians were, while under their ancient form of religion, it was but natural that superstition should gain a rooted hold. The most curious and effective belief to which they were made subject was that a man can be prayed to death, a belief that survives among the natives to the present day. For the success of the tragical death prayer it was necessary to obtain some hair or a piece of finger nail of the intended victim. A priest was then employed to use incantation and prayer for his destruction. Always informed of the doom that the priest was invoking upon him, the victim generally pined away and died.

There is a story that an Englishman in the service of Kamehameha I, having incurred the displeasure of a priest, the latter proceeded to "remove" him by the death prayer process. The Anglo-Saxon, however, set up an opposition altar in derision and jokingly proclaimed that he intended to pray the priest to death. Alarmed at the threat and overwhelmed at the failure of his own incantations, the sorcerer died, proving by his death his faith in his religion.

The Social Capital.

We do not think that either Washington or New York or any other city will ever become the social capital of the United States as London is the social capital of Great Britain. Washington will come much nearer to it than it does at present, but the country is too big to have a social capital. Hordes of people will come to New York to make money, to amuse themselves, to study, to live their lives in the least restricted atmosphere that the country offers, but only very rich people will come here to find and occupy a place in organized society. Pleasant people will always find pleasant playmates here. There is no lack of good company for everybody that is companionable. But the charm of New York for people who still live elsewhere is not in its society, but in its shops and shows, its sunshine, its eating and its drinking. It is pleasant. It grows finer every day. When it is finished it will be a marvelous city, but hardly the social capital of the country.

A Funny Acrobat.

No two leaps of the tarpon are quite alike. As the tarpon comes out into day his jaws distend, his gills flap open, and the mullet bait flies out across the water for a hundred feet, while he reteches at the hook, shaking his head angrily from side to side, like a horse that fights his bit. In midflight he will turn and cut into the stream with a head on dive that makes a perfect cleavage of the whitened water. His next emergence may be a back somersault and his third a long distance jump with no height to it, but a substantial gain in feet. With infinite spirit he will continue his play until absolutely worn out, when the spring and somersaulting lapse into a long, rolling stroke from side to side, showing the two foot dorsal filament, which waves and floats out behind, like some independent water creature.—Country Life in Amer-

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Office—North Side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 514

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DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

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141 MARLBANK.

The Reporter Succeeded.

In New York on one occasion a reporter made several vain attempts to see J. Pierpont Morgan, both at his office and his residence. Finally his opportunity came. He was interviewing another financier and incidentally came into possession of the latter's card. He kept it; then, going to Morgan's residence, he sent in his own card in company with that of the financier. The ruse was successful, and he was shown into Morgan's presence. When the reporter had stated his reason for the call the financier said: "Do you know, young man, that at least ten reporters have tried to see me today with reference to this question? I have declined to see any of them." The reporter smiled and replied, "Yes, sir, I know that, for I was the whole ten." He got his interview.

Spitful.

Kate—Do you think it's true that people catch anything through kissing? Madge—Oh, I don't think so. See how often you've been kissed and you've never caught anybody yet.

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RICHARDSON &
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Gives the True Golden June Tint that Guarantees Prize Butter.

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45 CENTS

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Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar; is absolutely pure; has received the highest praise from all authorities on food at home and abroad; is used daily in millions of homes throughout the world.

Royal Baking Powder is the most economical thing in the kitchen.

Faulty Kidneys.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you failing vision? Have you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—Sold by Fred L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

Lost on a Foul.

"Have you a taste for music?" asked Miss Chilbeen of Boston.

"I don't know," replied the millionaire mine owner's daughter from Lead-pipe Gulch. "I never tasted any, but I like to hear it played."

That ended it, for Miss Chilbeen was down and out for twenty minutes, though she afterward claimed that she lost on a foul.

Waterproofing Dress Goods.

One of the most important processes used for waterproofing dress materials is on the lines of the old alumina process. In this case the factor used is rosin dissolved in a large bulk of petroleum spirit. The fabrics to be proofed are passed through a bath of this solution and dried to drive off the solvent. Following this, the goods are treated by pressing with hot polished metal rollers. This last process melts the small quantity of rosin which is deposited on the cloth and leaves each

single fiber with an exceedingly thin film of rosin on it.

Forests and National Prosperity.

As a living example of the consequences of deforestation we need simply look to Spain, a country which centuries ago was rich in timber and agricultural products, a proud seafaring nation of world conquerors. Spain's decadence dates from the time when her timber supply became exhausted, her shipbuilding relaxed and her barren, unprotected soil ceased to bear fruit.—Forum.

A Long Way Around.

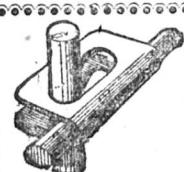
A man with a large family of daughters on his hands may profit by the following suggestion: An old lady who had several unmarried daughters told them largely on a fish diet because, as she ingeniously observed, "fish is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is useful in making matches."

Her First Dinner.

"Yes," said Newlived, "my wife and I are housekeeping now. She prepared our first dinner last night with her own fair hands."

"How was it?" asked Bachelor.

"Well, the nuts and raisins were fine."



The "FROST" GALVANIZED LOCK

is one of the new features of the Frost Wire Fence for this year. The locks are coated with zinc by an electrical process which absolutely prevents rust.

The Frost Wire Fence is made of coiled spring wire tested to 2000 lbs. tensile strength—over twice that of ordinary fence wire.

The Frost Fence is guaranteed. We will repair at any time free of charge, any defects due to material or workmanship. Heaviest and best.

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**FRED. PERRY,
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Silent Japanese Women.

Japan has its communities of silent female recluses. There is a convent at a place called Yunakawa, about seven miles from Hakodate. A matron of some fifty years presides, and her instructions are implicitly obeyed. The women are all young, ranging from sixteen to twenty-seven, and some of them are described as very beautiful. The building stands in a farm of some 250 acres, but the women do not engage in any agricultural work. They spend most of their time indoors, and they observe a strict rule of silence.

Strong Diet.

Veterinary—So your new bull pup is sick? What seems to be the matter with him? Owner—A little of everything, I guess. While we were away this afternoon he chewed up and swallowed the dictionary.

The Small Children.

"I wonder what it is," said the family man, "that makes landlords and janitors dislike to have small children in flats." "The small children, I guess," replied the savage bachelor.

If you wish to please people you must begin by understanding them.—Reade.

Japanese English.

At a recent exhibition of pictures in Tokyo, Japan, the following notice was posted: "No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in, if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take with himself dog or the same kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take care of himself from thievish."

The Silver Tongued One.

"So that's the silver tongued orator, is it?" said the man in the rear seat. "Wonder why they call him that?"

"Because," replied the weary listener, "silence, which is golden, is so much more valuable than his oratory."

Novels Versus Husbands.

Some women will believe things in novels that their husbands couldn't make stick with affidavits.—Galveston News.

Alexander's Palace.

The palace of Alexander the Great was an imposing structure in its time, and the wonder is that any vestige of it stands today. It was built in a manner much more substantial than that of today, though advocates of steel construction claim that the modern structure will defy time as long as any of those built by the ancients. Time alone will determine how much truth there is in this contention. On the Asiatic plain are the massive remnants of an ancient gateway fringed with weeds, and vaguely knowing who he was, the natives tell that this is all that is left of the palace of Alexander.

The Patient's Idea.

Dr. Price-Price (diplomatically)—I don't know whether I sent you a statement of what—or—you owe me. Mr. Knox—Neither do I. Dr. Price-Price—Ah, you didn't get it then? I guess I didn't send you a statement. Mr. Knox—Oh, yes, but it looked more like a statement of what you think I possess.

A Burning Mistake.

Bilkins—I never knew Cockshure to acknowledge that he had made a mis-

Women in O

Appalling Increase in the
Performed Each Year
Avoid them.



Going through the hospitals in our large cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying on those snow-white beds women and girls, either awaiting or recovering from serious operations.

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Ovarian and womb troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep upon them unawares, but every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities.

When these symptoms show themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, 412 N. 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Comp

give away so much to the miserably poor folks."

Farther on she saw a tiny cottage being built. "And whom is that for?" she asked.

"That is for you."

"But I have lived in a mansion on earth. I would not know how to live in a cottage."

The words she heard in reply were full of meaning. "The Master Builder is doing his best with the material that is being sent up."

Then she awoke, resolving to lay up treasure in heaven.

The Englishman's Morning Tab.

Until the beginning of the seventeenth century English princes and other babes were immersed three times in the font when christened. The last Prince of Wales who was submitted to this ordeal appears to have been Arthur, the son of Henry II., who died in 1153 at the age of sixteen. The

JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN,
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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Perhaps you like your gray hair; then keep it. Perhaps not; then remember—Hall's Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.

W. H. HALL CO., NEW YORK.

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

Mrs. R. J. Ego, Ardrea, Ont., Says:

"When baby was seven months old she got very ill with indigestion and constipation, and kept getting worse, until doctors had no hopes for her recovery; all medicines failed to have any effect. We received a sample package of Hennequin's Infant Tablets. I had not much faith in them, as I had tried so much, but concluded to try them. We gave her one-half one Tablet, and that day we noticed a change for the better. I at once sent for a box; we used them, and the results were most astonishing. We used five boxes, and baby has been a well child for some months, and is fat, healthy and cheerful. I do not feel safe without them. I cannot speak too highly of what I know has saved my baby's life, and I wish all mothers whose babies suffer as mine was, to try them. Enclosed, please find \$1 and for which please mail to my address 5 packages."

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colts, etc., etc., stop walking in the sleep and frightening, stand awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. 25¢ per package—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can., Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 26

Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

| Stations | Miles | No. 12 | No. 10 | No. 4 | No. 6 | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | F. M. | P. M. |
|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lye Bannockburn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6:00 | 6:00 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 7:00 | 12:40 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Allans | 5 | 5 | 6:15 | 5 | 5 | 6:15 | 6:15 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 9 | 2:00 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 12:15 | 4:25 |
| Queensboro | 8 | 8 | 6:25 | 8 | 8 | 6:25 | 6:25 | 1:50 | 1:50 | 8:05 | 12:30 | 12:30 | 12:30 | 30 | 4:00 |
| Bridgewater | 11 | 11 | 6:40 | 11 | 11 | 6:40 | 6:40 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 8:15 | 1:30 | 1:30 | 1:30 | 12:40 | 4:50 |
| Arr Tweed | 20 | 20 | 7:25 | 20 | 20 | 7:25 | 7:25 | 2:45 | 2:45 | 8:30 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 12:50 | 5:00 |
| Lye Tweed | 24 | 24 | 7:35 | 24 | 24 | 7:35 | 7:35 | 2:55 | 2:55 | 9:00 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 5:15 |
| Stooe | 27 | 27 | 7:25 | 25 | 25 | 7:25 | 7:25 | 3:20 | 3:20 | 9:00 | 2:00 | 1:05 | 1:05 | 5:20 | 5:20 |
| Larkins | 33 | 33 | 7:40 | 8:15 | 8:15 | 7:40 | 7:40 | 3:40 | 3:40 | 9:15 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 12:15 | 4:25 |
| Marlbank | 37 | 37 | 7:55 | 8:35 | 8:35 | 7:55 | 7:55 | 3:55 | 3:55 | 9:30 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:30 | 4:40 |
| Erinsville | 40 | 40 | 8:10 | 9:10 | 9:20 | 4:15 | 4:15 | ----- | ----- | 10:00 | 1:30 | 1:30 | 1:30 | 12:40 | 4:50 |
| Tamworth | 44 | 44 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 10:30 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 12:50 | 5:00 |
| Wilson | 46 | 46 | 8:25 | 9:35 | 2:40 | 4:35 | 4:35 | ----- | ----- | 10:35 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 1:40 | 12:50 | 5:00 |
| Enterprise | 48 | 48 | 8:37 | 9:50 | 2:42 | 4:47 | 4:47 | ----- | ----- | 10:45 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 12:55 | 5:05 |
| Midhope Bridge | 51 | 51 | 8:37 | 9:50 | 2:42 | 4:47 | 4:47 | ----- | ----- | 10:50 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 12:55 | 5:05 |
| Mosswell | 51 | 51 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 10:50 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 12:55 | 5:05 |
| Galtario | 53 | 53 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 10:55 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 1:45 | 12:55 | 5:05 |
| Arr Yarker | 55 | 55 | 8:43 | 10:00 | 3:05 | 5:00 | 5:00 | ----- | ----- | 11:00 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 12:55 | 5:15 |
| Lye Yarker | 55 | 55 | 10:10 | 10:30 | 3:05 | 5:25 | 5:25 | ----- | ----- | 11:00 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 12:55 | 5:15 |
| Camden East | 59 | 59 | 10:25 | 3:15 | 5:35 | 5:35 | 5:35 | ----- | ----- | 11:15 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 12:55 | 5:15 |
| Thomson's Mills | 61 | 61 | 10:35 | 3:25 | 5:45 | 5:45 | 5:45 | ----- | ----- | 11:30 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 12:55 | 5:15 |
| Newburgh | 61 | 61 | 10:45 | 3:35 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 5:55 | ----- | ----- | 11:35 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 12:55 | 5:15 |
| Stratheona | 61 | 61 | 10:45 | 3:35 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 5:55 | ----- | ----- | 11:40 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 1:55 | 12:55 | 5:15 |
| Arr Napanee | 64 | 64 | 11:00 | 3:50 | 6:15 | 6:35 | 6:35 | ----- | ----- | 12:05 | 5:20 | 5:20 | 5:20 | 12:55 | 5:20 |
| Lye Napanee | 64 | 64 | 11:30 | ----- | 6:35 | 6:35 | 6:35 | ----- | ----- | 12:20 | 5:30 | 5:30 | 5:30 | 12:55 | 5:30 |
| Arr Deseronto | 73 | 73 | 11:30 | ----- | 6:35 | 6:35 | 6:35 | ----- | ----- | 12:40 | 5:30 | 5:30 | 5:30 | 12:55 | 5:30 |

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

| Stations | Miles | No. 2 | No. 4 | No. 6 | A. M. | P. M. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lye Kingston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3:25 | 3:35 | 3:35 | 3:35 | 7:00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| G. T. K. Junction | 2 | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 7:20 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Glenvale | 10 | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 9:50 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 12:15 | 4:25 | ----- | ----- |
| Murvalo | 14 | 14 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 9:50 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 12:15 | 4:25 | ----- | ----- |
| Arr Harrowsmith | 19 | 19 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 9:50 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 12:15 | 4:25 | ----- | ----- |
| Lye Sydenham | 23 | 23 | 8:00 | ----- | 4:20 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 9:50 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 12:15 | 4:25 | ----- | ----- |
| Harrowsmith | 28 | 28 | 8:00 | ----- | 4:20 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 9:50 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 12:15 | 4:25 | ----- | ----- |
| Frontenac | 32 | 32 | 8:35 | ----- | 4:50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 9:55 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 1:10 | 12:15 | 4:25 | ----- | ----- |
| Arr Yarker | 35 | 35 | 9:05 | 8:05 | 5:25 | 5:25 | 5:25 | 5:25 | 10:10 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:20 | 5:30 | ----- | ----- |
| Lye Yarker | 35 | 35 | 9:15 | 3:18 | 5:38 | 5:38 | 5:38 | 5:38 | 10:10 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:20 | 5:30 | ----- | ----- |
| Caunden East | 31 | 31 | 9:30 | 3:25 | 5:45 | 5:45 | 5:45 | 5:45 | 10:15 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:20 | 5:30 | ----- | ----- |
| Thomson's Mills | 31 | 31 | 9:30 | 3:25 | 5:45 | 5:45 | 5:45 | 5:45 | 10:15 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:20 | 5:30 | ----- | ----- |
| Newburgh | 34 | 34 | 9:45 | 3:35 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 10:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:20 | 5:30 | ----- | ----- |
| Stratheona | 34 | 34 | 9:45 | 3:35 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 5:55 | 10:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:20 | 5:30 | ----- | ----- |
| Arr Napanee | 40 | 40 | 10:00 | 3:50 | 6:15 | 6:35 | 6:35 | 6:35 | 10:30 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:30 | 5:40 | ----- | ----- |
| Lye Napanee, West End | 40 | 40 | 10:00 | 3:50 | 6:15 | 6:35 | 6:35 | 6:35 | 10:30 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:30 | 5:40 | ----- | ----- |
| Arr Deseronto | 49 | 49 | 11:30 | ----- | 6:55 | 6:55 | 6:55 | 6:55 | 11:40 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 1:20 | 12:30 | 5:40 | ----- | ----- |

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPEANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.

| TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | STEAMERS | TRAINS | |
|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Leave Napanee | 2:15 a.m. | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | |
| Arrive Napanee | 3:35 a.m. | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | |
| Leave Napanee | 6:35 a.m. | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | |
| Arrive Napanee | 7:55 a.m. | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | |
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| Arrive Napanee | 10:10 p.m. | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Arrive Deseronto | |
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| Leave Napanee | 8:15 p.m. | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | Leave Picton | Leave Deseronto | |
| Arrive Napanee | Daily | All other trains run daily | Sundays excepted. | Daily | All other trains run daily | Sundays excepted. | Daily | All other trains run daily | Sundays excepted. | Daily | All other trains run daily | Sundays excepted. | Daily | All other trains run daily | Sundays excepted. | Daily | All other trains run daily |

E. WALTER RATHBUN
President.

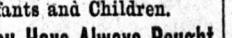
H. B. SHERWOOD
Superintendent

D. A. VALLEAU,
Asst. Superintendent

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of 

Prince of Wales, who was submitted to this ordeal appears to have been Arthur, the son of Henry II., who died in 1502 at the age of sixteen. The abolition of the practice was strongly objected to upon sanitary grounds by Sir John Floyer, a celebrated physician, who died in 1734. "Immersion," he says, "would prevent many hereditary diseases," and "the English will return to it when physic has given them a clear proof that cold baths are both safe and useful." So our morning tub is the outcome of royal immersion.—London Mail.

Burning Mistake.

Bilkins—I never knew Cockshure to acknowledge that he had made a mistake. Bilkins—I did once. Bilkins—How did it happen? Bilkins—He put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth.

Old Ocean's Joke.

"There's another bunch of bridal couples on that ship," remarked Father Neptune.

"Yes," replied the Atlantic ocean. "I'm being crossed in love pretty regularly these days."

Maddening Potted Phrases."

We have protested against the "fruitless even dress" of the hurried descriptive writer, since evening dress is the only attire that excludes the possibility of error. But a long list could be made of the phrases timed and stale—which all writers use who write like enterprising and hurried builders, building with ready made dots and window panes. For example, one never reads an account of a railway accident from the lips of the "badly shaken" passenger without finding that "all went well until"—the thing happened. But perhaps the most maddening of these potted phrases is "the rash act." You will read how Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown sat down and wrote several long letters to his relatives, how he had with great care arranged his affairs, how with the utmost deliberation he purchased poison, a revolver, a new razor and a ball of twine; how he sent his family away for a holiday, went to his room and conscientiously poisoned, strangled, sliced and shot himself. "No reason," runs the inevitable comment, "is assigned for the rash act," which was as deliberate as the movement of the Rhone glacier.—London Chronicle.

Turkish Attar of Roses.

Turkish attar of roses is mainly produced in Bulgaria and is carried on in the fertile valleys on the southern slopes of the Balkans. The rose harvest in Bulgaria begins about the third week in May and lasts about a month. The second great seat of rose farming in Europe is the space between the Maritime Alps and the Mediterranean, in the extreme southeast of France. This is, in fact, the great rose farming and perfume making center of Europe, the town of Grasse being the emporium of the district. Of course roses are also produced in India, Persia and Asiatic Turkey under the climatic conditions desired, but the great bulk of the supply is furnished by European regions already noted. The roses employed for attar making in Europe are: In Bulgaria the red damask rose and in the south of France the Provence rose, a hybrid or variety of the hundred leaf rose, to which also belongs the well known cabbage rose.

A Dream With a Moral.

A rich lady dreamed that she went to heaven and there saw a mansion being built. "Whom is that for?" she asked of the guide.

"For your gardener."

"But he lives in the tiniest cottage on earth, with barely room for his family." He might live better if he did not

eat what you like.—Give the digestive organs some work to do. These function need exercise as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable.—60 in a box, 35 cents.—8 Sold by Fred L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

Because it is put up in s

These packages protect you in weight and g

No article of food is :

absorbs the flavor of everyth

Place an orange beside some

Our Hospitals

The Number of Operations
Year—How Women May



Mrs. Fred Seydel

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was in a very serious condition when I wrote to you for advice. I had a serious womb and ovarian trouble and I could not carry a child to maturity, and was advised that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I could not bear to think of going to the hospital, so wrote you for advice. I did as you instructed me and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and I am not only a well woman to-day, but have a beautiful baby girl six months old. I advise all sick and suffering women to write to you for advice, as you have done so much for me."

Miss Lillian Martin, Graduate of Training School for Nurses, Brantford, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"While we are taught in the training schools through the country to look down upon patent medicines, and while the doctors in the hospitals speak slightly of them to patients, I have found that they really know different. I have frequently known Physicians to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to women suffering with the most serious complications of ovarian troubles, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea and other disorders. They would, as a rule, put it in regular medicine bottles and label it "tonic" or other names, but I knew it was your Compound and have seen them fill it in prescription bottles. Inflammation and ulceration have been relieved and cured in a few weeks by its use, and I feel it but due to you to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proper credit."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Marketing In Paris.

Almost every woman in France does her own marketing, and ladies take their maid or cook along to carry home their purchases.

I am speaking of the average household. Rich or very chic people leave the marketing to the cook, who deals in stores which have regular deliveries, while in very wealthy households that all important personage, the chef, would not hear of any one interfering with his prerogative of selecting and ordering everything, and this able creator of salses, of things savory, steaming or jellied, may even have his own coupe to take him to the Halles, the huge market that each day provides the provisions for all of Paris and its suburbs.

Servants love to go to market, for it is a custom with almost every store-keeper to give them a cent on every franc spent, so you will find it next to an impossibility to make your cook

Two Kinds of Reading.

If we make the pages of our books merely a sort of pleasant maze in which to set our minds to wandering during idle hours we in reading shall have acquired a pastime that is usually harmless. But there is a vast difference between such a way of spending our time and the reading that teaches us to think as the greatest and wisest men and women have thought. Words stand in our minds for certain ideas or images. From what we read we learn to make these plain or hazy, clearly drawn pictures or carelessly executed sketches, and thus our powers of thinking are directly trained by our method of reading.—St. Nicholas.

Magnet Power.

The lifting of massive iron and steel plates weighing four, six and twelve tons by magnetism is now done every workday in a number of large steel works. The magnets are suspended by chains from cranes and pick up the plates by simple contact and without the loss of time consequent to the adjustment of chain and hooks in the older method. It is also found that the metal plates can be lifted by the magnets while still so hot that it would be impossible for the men to handle them. A magnet weighing 300 pounds will lift nearly five tons.

Position In Sleep.

According to Dr. Fischer of Berlin, the most effective position of sleep for obtaining intellectual rest is to keep the head low and the feet slightly elevated. Failing this, the body should at any rate be horizontal, so as to irrigate the brain well. The habit of sleeping with head low and feet high is, according to the doctor, a remedy for brain troubles and some internal maladies. It can be adopted gradually.

III Luck Averted.

"My dear," said Mrs. Spenders by way of preliminary, "would you consider an opal unlucky?"

"I would if I got a bill for one and had to pay it," began her husband sternly.

"Oh," she interrupted, "I'm so glad I ordered a diamond instead!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Her Laudable Desire.

"Ah," said the earl, "I am afraid you are marrying me merely for my title?"

"Oh, dear, no!" replied the heiress. "It's merely because I want to see that dear old castle of yours repaired before it is an utter ruin."

Look Before You Shoot.

The true sportsman may be defined as one who looks before he shoots.

The world's great men have not commonly been great scholars nor its great scholars great men.

Pills Sense.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many nauseous old-timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all stomach irritations.—5 Sold by Fred L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

Stock Food.

International leads them all. International Stock Food, International Poultry Food, three feeds for one cent. International Heave Cure guaranteed to relieve or money refunded. Gall Cure and Silver Pine Healing Oil. We sell Herbagenum, MADOLE & WILSON.

GODPARENTS.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

Selby, Feb. 6th, 1905.

The council met at Selby.

The members present were, Messrs. Chas. Anderson, Reeve, and Councilors Jas. McKittrick, Manly Jones, Z. A. Grooms, and Fred Sexsmith.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by Jas. McKittrick, that owing to the illness of the clerk that Archie Winters act as clerk pro tem. Cd.

The Reeve presiding the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was received and read from clerk of County of York, re governing the speed of motor vehicles on highways. Laid on table.

A petition was received from Geo. D. McBride and others asking aid for one David Sedore who is in indigent circumstances. Laid on table.

A communication was received and read from T. W. Simpson, re establishment of Canning Factory in Napanee. Laid on table.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, seconded by Jas. McKittrick that the report of committee in regard to the printing for 1905, amounting to \$65.00 be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Grooms, seconded by F. Sexsmith that the following accounts for keeping the road passable be paid: R. Herrington, Belleville road, \$22.50; L. Ballance, Napanee and Sheffield, \$24.50; Wm. French, Napanee and Sheffield, \$32.10; Jas. A. Thompson, Napanee and Deseronto \$1.90. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, seconded by Manly Jones that the Treasurer pay Wm. Paul and J. H. Hughes, J. P.'s for commitment and expenses of Wm. Dowling, vagrant to jail. Cd.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by Coun. Grooms, that this council sanction the act of the Reeve in notifying the County Council that this Council will not assume any responsibility for damages or repairs on the Napanee and Sheffield road, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the County Council. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, seconded by Manly Jones, that upon the petition of Geo. McBride and others that the Council grant \$5.00 to David Sedore of West Plain, he being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

Moved by F. Sexsmith, seconded by Coun. Grooms that the account of C. H. Sencer for supplies furnished Magdalene Fralich for \$9.69 be paid, also that Albert Sedore be paid \$2.50 for support of John Dunn. Carried.

Moved by F. Sexsmith, seconded by Coun. Grooms, that Councilor Jones settle with Rathbun Co., for plank for sidewalk in Selby for the year 1904. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, seconded by Coun. Grooms that the Auditors Report be received and adopted and that the said auditors T. V. Sexsmith and Fred Hall be paid \$10.00 each \$1.00 for searching the Registry as to the Treasurer's bonds; also that the Treasurer's bonds be printed. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Grooms, seconded by Manly Jones that T. V. Anderson be paid the sum of \$18.10 for shovelling snow on the Napanee and Sheffield road. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Grooms, the applications of John McFarlane and Geo. Bush for power for Road Crusher be laid on the table. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by Z. A. Grooms that this Council fully concur with the County Council of the County of York to have the existing law regulating the speed of motor vehicles on highways, amended so as to place the authority within the power of Municipal Councils to regulate the speed thereof and that a copy of this resolution be placed in the hands

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.



Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N.C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman concerning Peruña:

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy.

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

If you have catarrh write to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines a brush which has been wetted with a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color in the case of parchment will be preserved. On paper, however, the color will gradually fade again, but on a fresh application of the sulphide of ammonia it will reappear. Writing

huge market that each day provides the provisions for all of Paris and its suburbs.

Servants love to go to market, for it is a custom with almost every store-keeper to give them a cent on every franc spent, so you will find it next to an impossibility to make your cook deal where she does not receive her sou du frane, and in engaging a servant many will ask you, "Does madame do her own marketing?"—Good House-keeping.

Milk and Apples.

Though no one would think so from looking at a fluid glass of milk and a solid apple, the percentage of solids and water in apples and in milk is almost the same, apples being 85 per cent water, and milk 86 per cent.

There is more sugar in apples and more acid in milk. A diet of both apples and milk is one of the most wholesome and well balanced. The potash contents of both are high. They are the best for brain, bone and muscle nourishment, and in their effect upon the nerves they are soothing.

In skimming milk the cream removed lessens the fat percentage, and for older people or fat children the skim milk is equally desirable, in some cases better. In eating apples the skin, too, should be eaten. Pared apples are not so nutritious, as the ash contents of the apple skin are valuable to the human system.

Odd Animal Laws.

When a dog was unlawfully killed in countries differing so widely as Germany and Arabia the owner of the animal used to be indemnified in the following manner: The dog was hung up by the tail, with the point of its muzzle touching the ground, and the man who had committed the offense was obliged to pour over it corn or flour until the carcass was completely hidden by the heap. This heap then became the property of the man who owned the dog.

In Syria there was a specially curious variation, for if it were a street dog that was killed the flour was made into bread and given to its fellows. No doubt this arose from the value attached in those old parts to street dogs as scavengers. By the old Welsh laws of Howel the damages for killing an animal belonging to another were assessed in the same odd manner.

try Food, three feeds for one cent. International Heave Cure guaranteed to relieve or money refunded. Gall Cure and Silver Pine Healing Oil. We sell Herbs, &c.,

MADOLE & WILSON.

GODPARENTS.

An Ancient Institution, Doubtless of Jewish Origin.

We must doubtless look to the Jews for the origin of godfathers and godmothers. The use of them in the primitive church is so early that it is not easy to fix a time for their beginning. Some of the most ancient fathers make mention of them, and through all the successive ages afterward we find the use of them continued without any interruption. By a constitution of Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, 1236, and in a synod held at Worcester, 1240, a provision was made that there should be for every male child two godfathers and one godmother, and for every female one godfather and two godmothers. King Henry VIII, referring to the Princess Elizabeth, says:

My lord of Canterbury,
I have a suit which you must not deny
me—
That is, a fair young maid that yet wants
baptism.
You must be godfather and answer for
her.

—Henry VIII, Act 5, Scene 2.

A constitution of 1281 makes provision for a Christian name being changed at confirmation. This is practically a renaming of the child. The manner in which it was done was for the bishop to use the name in the invocation and afterward for him to sign a certificate that he had so confirmed a person by such new name. It is possible that this practice might have been in Shakespeare's mind when he wrote: Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized. Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

—Romeo and Juliet, Act 2, Scene 2.
—Westminster Review.

Tired of Being Fired.

Peter was a good workman, but he would go on sprees. His employer was lenient, but when Peter turned up after having been absent for a couple of days without leave he discharged him. But Peter did not take his discharge seriously and went back to work as usual. Again he went on a spree, and again he was discharged and taken back. These little escapades had been repeated four or five times within a couple of years, when Peter walked into the shop one morning looking much the worse for his celebration. "See here," said the employer, "you are discharged." "Look here," said Peter, "I am tired of this. If I am fired again I'll quit the job." And he went on about his work and has not been "fired" since.

Some London Streets.

In some of the older and narrower streets and alleys of London may be seen at each end two upright posts. At first it might be supposed that they served no more useful purpose than affording material for children to swing on. But they are used to indicate that the streets which are guarded by the posts are closed to wheeled traffic. Some of the thoroughfares in the poorer parts of London are so narrow that a large vehicle would do serious damage if it were driven along them, and as they are generally short cuts would be much used were they not protected.

Doing One's Duty.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.

concur with the County Council of the County of York to have the existing law regulating the speed of motor vehicles on highways, amended so as to place the authority within the power of Municipal Councils to regulate the speed thereof and that a copy of this resolution be placed in the hands of our representative in the Legislature to use in support of the proposed amendment. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by Z. A. Grooms that the account of Albert Davis amounting to \$7.00 be placed in the hands of Councillor McKittrich for settlement. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms seconded by J. McKittrich that the account of Alex. Davis amounting to \$3.50 be placed in the hands of the Reeve for settlement. Carried.

The Reeve and Councillors McKittrich who were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter re Otter Creek Drain, and the road allowance between 7th and 8th Concessions, reported that they visited the locality and could effect no settlement.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, seconded by F. Sexsmith, that Chas. Anderson be authorized to procure a cord of wood for Thos. Sovereign. Carried.

Moved by J. McKittrich, seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that the Pollard Co. be paid \$65.00 for the Printing of the Township for 1904. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms seconded by F. Sexsmith that Councillors Jones and McKittrich be a committee to get legal advice in regard to the Small Pox tax. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Council adjourn to meet on the first Monday in March at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at which time all Pathmasters, Poundkeepers and Fence-keepers shall be appointed, and persons interested are requested to attend and govern themselves accordingly.

ARCHIE WINTERS,
Clerk Pro Tem.

Led All the Guests.

On the days of King George III. of England the Persian ambassador to his court demanded, but was denied, precedence over all other foreign representatives. He refused to go to court, causing it to be reported abroad that he was ill. He met the prince regent at the house of the Lady Salisbury of the time. "I am very sorry to offend your royal highness by not going to court," he said. "Now, sir, my sovereign, he tell me I go first; your people say I must go last. Now, this very bad for me when I go back to Persia." So saying, he made a significant pass toward his head, expressing decapitation. The prince tried to appease him. "But, sir, you still angry with me. You have not invited me to your party tomorrow night." The prince explained that it was only a children's party, but the ambassador might come if he chose. He did choose, for he went and, being the only ambassador there, led all the guests, thus scoring heavily for Persia, which made him comfortable about the neck again.

Restoring Faded Ink.

Faded ink on old documents, papers, parchments, etc., may be restored so

has been wetted with a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color in the case of parchment will be preserved. On paper, however, the color will gradually fade again, but on a fresh application of the sulphide of ammonia it will reappear. Writing executed in ordinary ink which has been rendered illegible by age may be restored by carefully moistening it with an infusion of galls or a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Care must be taken to apply the liquid so as to prevent the ink from spreading.

Sandy's Initiation.

A Scottish gillie was invited by the laird to take a pull at his flask after gaffing the first fish of the day.

"I cannae drink oot a bottle," protested the gillie, with a frown of disapproval.

"Awed, try, Sandy," said the laird emphatically. And Sandy tried—tried so thoroughly that the laird gazed in mingled awe and admiration as the whisky gurgled and gurgled out of the flask down the swarthy throat until, with scarce a hot tap left in it, the "pocket pistol" was handed back to the owner.

"Hoot, Sandy, maybe ye were richt; maybe ye cannae drink oot a bottle," gasped the laird, with a mighty sigh, "but, eh, mon, ye'd soon learn!"—Baily's Magazine.

Benefits of Proper Breathing.

The habit of slow, measured, deep breathing that covers the entire lung surface is of more value and importance than you will ever believe until you have tried it, and when you have established the habit of breathing in this manner you will say some remarkable things in its favor. It will reach all points of your physical system. All the benefits that occur from a healthy condition of the blood will in a greater or less degree be yours, for the manner and completeness with which the inspired air comes in contact with the blood in the lungs are of the utmost importance to every vital process.—Christian Work and Evangelist.

Hissing In the Theater.

Formerly there was no hissing in the theater. The benevolent audience were content to yawn and fall asleep. The invention of hissing is no older than 1680 and took place at the first representation of "Aspar," a tragedy of Fontenelle, so we are told by the poet Roi in his "Brevet de la Calotte." A farce was produced in Bannister's time under the title of "Fire and Water." "I predict its fate," said Bannister. "What fate?" whispered the anxious author at his side. "What fate?" said Bannister. "Why, what can fire and water produce but a hit?"

DIAMOND FOR PERFECT HOME DYEING.

EASY TO USE, BRIGHTEST AND BEST.

ASK FOR THE "DIAMOND."

All Druggists and Dealers.

TAKE NO OTHERS.

N NO 7 SHOULD USE Rose ea sealed packages.

Get the flavor of the tea and guarantee of quality.

so easily tainted as tea—it thing it comes in contact with. the tea for an hour, and then again too.

tight enough to prevent tea of fruit, vegetables, cheese, together in a grocery—and the little protection.

sealed lead package preserves freshness of the tea—open a fragrant aroma.

Tea are always full weight

OKS, St. John, N. B.

MONTRAL WINNIPEG.

SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD

Our Neighbor is the Man Most in Need of Our Sympathy.

And who is my neighbor?—St. Luke, x., 29.

This was the question proposed by the lawyer who had asked Christ what he should do to inherit eternal life. The learned Jew was evidently confounded by the first answer of the Galilean rabbi referring him to the Mosaic law; and his perplexity was increased by the Lord's quiet repartee when He rehearsed the great duties, to his God and to his neighbor. It would seem as though the clever unfriendly critic forgot the hostile purpose with which he stood up to question and really conscience stricken and willing to justify himself, in good faith asked the question of the text.

If there be one lesson that the Master reiterated more frequently than another, and sought in so many ways and on so many occasions to impress, it is the great truth of universal brotherhood suggested by the question "Who is my neighbor?" He did so, doubtless, not because it is so difficult of apprehension but because it is so hard of application. The life of service would indeed be easy if it consisted only in doing the things that pertain specifically to God: to worship, to pray, to give for the maintenance of religion, to hold implicitly the great verities as they apply only to Deity. All these would call for comparatively little effort and are, after all, not very severe.

TESTS OF CHARACTER.

This lawyer and those he represented were very scrupulous in the discharge of these duties, and yet, while being so, could count all the rest of the world as outside the pale of their sympathy. They had gotten hold of only one side of religion and had utterly neglected the other.

Who then, is our neighbor? Who are those we are bound to love and help? Surely not only our kindred and those who are bound to us by ties of companionship and interest. Going thus far, we go no further than pagans have gone before. We are to transcend this if we are to be worthy of the Christian name. We must find our neighbor everywhere.

FOR THE COUNTRY'S SAKE

IMPERTURBABLE RESOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE.

How the People Have Faced the Losses and Crises of the War.

After 27 years' residence among the Japanese I thought that I had learned to understand their character, writes the London Times correspondent. But I confess that I was not prepared for the imperturbable resolution they are now displaying. They make no protestations nor do they indulge in any bluster. They have simply set their face towards a goal and they will hold to the path whatever sufferings are met on the way. There could scarcely have been any severer test of their determination than the recent alteration of the military service law. By that change 300,000 men in the prime of life, all of whom had already served three years with the colors and were living in happy assurance that war had ceased to concern them, found themselves suddenly summoned from their homes and their occupations to re-enter the ranks. I have conversed

and in every one, but more especially in the man who needs us.

There are three barriers that retard the spread of this gospel of universal brotherhood—pride of race, pride of place and pride of character. There is a pride of race that is entirely worthy. When, however, its assertion causes other races to be despised and avoided, when it breeds enmity, engenders strife and manifests itself in injustice and prejudice it is contrary to the Christ spirit and unworthy of those who possess a genuine basis for such distinction. There is a pride of position which is commendable, for we are all members of the same body, but all have not the same office. But when those of high station laud it over those of low estate; when social, civil, financial or intellectual elevation puts men out of sympathy with those who live upon a lower plane, or when consideration is shown in a spirit of condescension it is destructive of the

SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD.

Finally there is a pride of character deserving of praise and emulation. It never assumes the "holier than thou" attitude; it "vaunteth not itself" and "is not puffed up." If that lawyer had answered his own question it is quite certain he would have excluded the ungodly and immoral. But in Christ's view the neighbor we should commiserate and rescue is not only the poor traveller who may fall among thieves, but every one who has lost his way or fallen into the mire of guilt and shame.

Our neighbor, then, is not the man who is up and who can assist us on our way, but he that is down and whom he can help to rise; he is the man who is most in need of our sympathy and succor; he is the man who has a bruised and bleeding heart that only patient love can heal. If we go to him and help and bless him and make ourselves neighbor unto him we shall thus fulfil the law of Christ and not only be keeping His commandments, but living His life.

Baltic fleet? If so, if Togo's squadrons found themselves caught between the five surviving battleships of Port Arthur and the seven of Rozhdestvensky, then Japan could hardly hope to retain the command of the sea, and the whole situation would be imperilled.

Did ever a vital crisis confront any nation, here was such a crisis. Yet it is a fact that the outlook seemed to cause much greater excitement among the members of the foreign community than among the Japanese. These remained to all appearances imperturbable. "The Baltic fleet may find you still on the outside of the fortress," cried the foreigner. "It will not," answered the Japanese. "But even if you reduce Port Arthur before the fleet arrives, you will not have any leisure to dock your ships," urged the former. "We have already docked them," replied the latter.

EARLY CLOSING.

Rules of the Recently-passed Act in Scotland.

If a man living in Glasgow or Edinburgh wishes to obtain alcoholic refreshment after ten o'clock at

MAN'S VALUE TO THE STATE.

Some figures that Show Necessity of Saving Life.

Dr. Henry O'Neill is leading a health crusade in the City of Belfast Ireland, and he is devoting voice and pen to the cause. The Belfast Journal, which he edits, is a well-illustrated publication, now in its third year. In the latest issue appears the report of a lecture by Dr. O'Neill, in the course of which he urged the wisdom of sanitary reform, good food, and healthy homes on economic grounds. He pointed out that the monetary value of human life to the State has been estimated by the late Dr. Farr, who calculating the value of the future wages of agricultural laborers and of professional incomes, with interest at 3 per cent, estimated: At the age of 30 years the cash value of a laborer at low wages is £ 450. At the age of 50 years the cash value of a laborer at low wages is £ 253. The cash value of a person in a profession on a moderate income at the age of 30 years is £ 5,700. And at the age of 50 years is £ 5,581.

By making careful calculations it is possible to state approximately the saving of money to the State that may be obtained simply by saving human life. By comparing the deaths that occurred in unhealthy towns with those which took place in healthy districts, it has been found that more than 100,000 deaths occur every year in Great Britain that might, with proper care be prevented. Sir Spencer Wells took the average cash value of human life of each person at about £150. The average duration of human life in Great Britain sixty years ago has been recorded at about thirty years. According to Mr. Humphrey's recent life tables it is now about forty-nine years. The population in less than fifty years has increased by over eight millions without counting those persons who have left the country, each individual being worth to the State at least £150. Should we calculate Dr. O'Neill urged, only two out of eight millions of increased numbers as the result of sanitary work, their economical value would thus not be less than 300 million pounds sterling, and that amount a clear gain to the country.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Near the Black Head, Coverack Cornwall, a dead whale 50 feet long has been washed ashore.

The finger-print system has this year led to the identification of over 5,000 prisoners as previous offenders.

At Westdale Head School in Cumberland, every scholar has been in his place each time the school opened during the past year.

At the age of 78, Sergeant John O'Neil, a survivor of the Birkenhead shipwreck disaster, died recently at Boston, Lincolnshire.

To the Devonshire Education Committee an account was submitted for six shillings for clay pipes, used by the children to blow bubbles.

Nearly half a century after the event, Mr. John Halford, of Eckington, Derbyshire, has just received his prize money connected with the Relief of Lucknow.

While the aged poor of Exeter were being entertained at a Christmas dinner they sent a telegram to the King and Queen at Sandringham

TOLSTOI AND THE CZAR

RUSSIAN REFORMER APPEALS FOR FREEDOM.

Remarkable Letter to the Emperor—Denounces His Rule.

Three years ago, when Leo Tolstoi and all around him thought he was dying, he addressed a long letter to his "Dear Brother," the Czar on the subject of Russian reforms. The letter has only become public now.

Starting from the acknowledged fact that a third of Russia lies in the state of "special control"—i.e., is outside the law—and that the army of police, visible and secret, goes on continually increasing, Tolstoi declares that, as the result of the strenuous and cruel activity of the Government, the agricultural population—those 100 millions upon whom rests the power of Russia—are every year becoming poorer, so that famine is a normal occurrence. And the universal dissatisfaction of all classes with the Government has increased in proportion. Then the Count continues:

Your helpers assure you that, by the arrest of all progress of life in the nation, they will thereby ensure the welfare of this people and your own peace and safety.

But one can sooner arrest the flow of a river than that incessant progressive movement of mankind which is established by God.

WORN OUT SYSTEM.

So, as to autocracy, if it were natural to the Russian people while this people still believed that the Czar is an infallible deity who alone rules the people, it is far from natural to them now when they all know, or else find out as soon as they get a little education, first that a good Czar is only a happy chance, and that Czars may be and have been monsters and maniacs—like John IV and Paul; and, secondly, that however good and wise a man a Czar might be, he himself cannot possibly rule a nation of 136 millions, but that the people are ruled by those who surround the Czar, and who are more concerned with their own position than with the people's welfare.

Autocracy is an outgrown form of government which may answer to the demands of a people somewhere in Central Africa, apart from the whole world, but not the demands of the Russian people which is growing ever more enlightened by the enlightenment common to the whole world, and therefore it is possible to maintain this form of government and the orthodoxy connected with it—as, indeed, is now done—only by every kind of violence, special control arbitrary exiles, executions, religious persecutions, prohibitions of books and papers, distortion of education, and, in general, every kind of bad and cruel deeds.

CZAR'S MISTAKES.

Such have hitherto been the actions of your reign, beginning with the answer to the Tver deputation, which called forth the general indignation of the Russian public, when you called the most legitimate desires of the people "senseless dreams," and continuing in all your measures concerning Finland, Chinese appropriations, your project of The Hague Conference accompanied by the increase of the army, your weakening of self-government and strengthening of administrative despotism, your support of persecution for faith, your consent to the institution of the spirit monopoly—i.e., Government trading in that poison which is ruining the people—and, lastly, your insistence in maintaining corporal punishment notwithstanding all the petitions which are being addressed to you for the abolition of this senseless and utterly useless measure which disgraces the Russian people.

of the military service law. By that change 300,000 men in the prime of life, all of whom had already served three years with the colors and were living in happy assurance that war had ceased to concern them, found themselves suddenly summoned from their homes and their occupations to re-enter the ranks. I have conversed with many of these men, officers and soldiers, and with many who number others of them among acquaintances or friends, and in not one instance have I heard, or heard of, a murmur, "For the country's sake," (kun no tame) is the comprehensive creed of all.

KNEW THE WORST.

And to the prediction that adverse fortune would quickly break their spirit, the answer is that they have had reverses. The attempt to carry Port Arthur by storm in August last was one of the most terrible ordeals an army ever endured. In five days of continuous fighting, from the 19th to the 23rd, an average of nearly 3,000 men fell daily. Five thousand two hundred and forty were lost—killed or missing—9,200 were wounded. The fate of these "missing" (128,160) must have weighed heavy on the hearts of the besiegers. They had fallen within the enemy's lines; fallen wounded only in many cases. Did they perish after days of protracted agony or were they mercifully but barbarously slaughtered as they lay helpless? There are no prisoners in the hands of the garrison.

This disaster was not told to the world. But it was well understood in Japan. There the people knew that to reach the last and strongest line of defence nearly 20,000 of their countrymen had been struck down, and that the great assault, to celebrate the result of which they had prepared their flags and their illuminations, had ended in the capture of two secondary forts at a cost of nearly fifteen thousand officers and men. Women's eyes were wet, of course, but the nation at large did not utter a moan. No fall was heard of the catastrophe. That such a thing had happened could not have been divined from any sound or sorrow or voice of lamentation.

CHIEF NOT SEEN.

The newspapers said nothing. The flags were folded, the lantern laid aside, and the people went about their daily business, many perhaps with sad hearts but all unshaken in their determination and their confidence. So silent was their mourning and so stoical their demeanor that foreign nations did not suspect what had happened or hesitated to utter their suspicions. The sinking of a defenseless transport, with her freight of a thousand soldiers, had caused incomparably greater excitement, for this was a calamity that should have been avoided, whereas that other was the outcome of a deliberately undertaken enterprise.

It will be imagined, doubtless that many critics are questioning the quality of that military prescience which assigned to troops of flesh and blood the task of escalating an intact permanent fortress—the strongest, perhaps, in the world. As to that the Japanese people maintain absolute silence. They seem to have entire confidence in the military and naval commanders, and they are not unsustained by a sentiment of pride that their country's soldiers should have essayed such a task and only desisted under such conditions.

This evidence should suffice to dispel all doubt as to the "staying power" of the Japanese, and it does not stand alone.

FACING A CRISIS.

Port Arthur furnished another trial. The second effort to reduce the fortress was made in the closing days of October, and again only partial success resulted. This time nothing in the nature of a catastrophe had to be faced; only a disappointment. But the disappointment was greatly accentuated by collateral issues. Would the fortress defy capture until the arrival of the

EARLY CLOSING.

Rules of the Recently-passed Act in Scotland.

If a man living in Glasgow or Edinburgh wishes to obtain alcoholic refreshment after ten o'clock at night he must either purchase a railway ticket or a seat at a theatre. Up till last May the closing time for public houses in those cities was eleven o'clock, but since then a recently-passed Act has made it compulsory for them to shut up at ten.

"When the new rule was first established," said a police official, "the regular drinkers resented it, and out of sheer bravado they drank more than ever, with the result that we got an increased number of charges."

"Some of them would even bring bottles of whiskey round in front of the police office, drink their contents, and then smash the bottles on the pavement in defiance. The natural effect of the ten o'clock closing, however, is now showing itself, and in the last three months we have had a steady diminution of charges."

"In 1903, for October, November, and the first three weeks of December, the number of cases were respectively 311, 274 and 212. For the corresponding period in 1904 the figures were 291, 231 and 167. These figures speak for themselves. The effect on the condition of the streets at nights, too, is most satisfactory."

Many of the publicans not unnaturally complain. They point out the serious inconvenience and discomfort occasioned to visitors. In some of the establishments takings have sunk £20 to £30 a week.

"There are only two instances where one can get drink here now, after ten," said a Scotsman at Glasgow. "They are the railway stations if you are a traveler, and the theatres, where, if you have taken a seat, you can get several till the curtain falls. Many of us, hard driven by necessity after ten o'clock, have been compelled to witness some portion of London melodramas."

LOFTIEST LIBRARY.

There will shortly be inaugurated upon the Alpine peak of Ollen, on Monte Rosa, the most elevated literary and scientific institute in the world. Its altitude will be 10,000 feet. The library, which will take the name of Queen Margherita, owes its organization to Her Majesty, supported by Ministers and many eminent persons in Italy and abroad. It will comprise books, sculpture, landscapes, and photographs obtainable relating to the Alps.

PECULIAR CLOCK.

One of the most remarkable forms of clock in the world is a clock fan manufactured by a Swiss jeweller. The clock consists of twelve leaves hinged like an ordinary fan. The number of the hour is marked from one to twelve at the end of each of these leaves. The fan timepiece starts at six o'clock and expands regularly for twelve hours, when it suddenly closes up and starts all over again. The half-hour is indicated by the leaf of the fan being only half extended.

IT WAS A HABIT.

He—"Queer habit Miss Passay has when you're talking to her."

She—"Doesn't she listen?"

He—"Oh, very attentively; but she keeps nodding her head and interjecting 'Yes, yes,' all the time."

She—"I think she has fallen into that habit waiting for some man to propose."

Old Man—"You were foolish, Gertrude, to accept my boy Jack. You will have to wait till I'm dead now, before you touches my money, whereas if you'd taken me instead, as I asked, you could have started spending it right away from now! Silly girl!"

Nearly half a century after the event, Mr. John Halford, of Eckington, Derbyshire, has just received his prize money connected with the Relief of Lucknow.

While the aged poor of Exeter were being entertained at a Christmas dinner they sent a telegram to the King and Queen at Sandringham, and received a gracious reply within an hour.

According to his annual custom, Lord Rothschild has given every omnibus driver and omnibus conductor in London a brace of pheasants. The men say the birds were exceptionally fine this year.

The first election of a clergyman to the Common Council of the city of London since the Reformation took place recently, when the Rev. Percival C. Smith was elected for the Castle Barnet Wardmote.

In a family at Stewkley, Bucks, the mother was ill when a child contracted scarlet fever. The nurse caught the disease, and then of the two remaining children one was severely burned and the other scalded.

Mr. Tom Dewhurst, of Blackburn, has been given a Shetland pony, believed to be the smallest in the Kingdom. It is four years old, fully grown, jet black, and only 27½ inches high, 1½ inches less than the next smallest pony.

If the universities would instill the feeling of patriotism and induce their graduates and undergraduates to join the volunteer forces it would, said Lord Methuen at Woolwich, do a great deal to remedy the lack of officers.

By means of the American "lightning" system of harnessing horses, recently introduced into the London fire brigade by Captain Hamilton, the Eltham division has beaten all records by turning out complete in fifteen seconds.

Two cabmen have been discovered by a correspondent of the Sheffield Telegraph, one of whom gives shorthand lessons at a night school, while the other has an intimate acquaintance with the works of Darwin and Tyndall.

"We are still a long way from the final elucidation of the mystery of cancer," says the British Medical Journal, in commenting on the report of the committee which has investigated the claims made for Dr. Deyen's cancer serum.

A hawker is being treated for hydrophobia at the Newport and County Hospital. Four men had to hold him down at the railway station, and he snarled and yapped like a dog.

From a statement by the late Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies it appears that the savings of the British working classes, with which these societies deal, amount to £360,000,000. Of this sum two hundred million sterling is represented by deposits in the saving bank.

Seven hundred and twenty-four alien paupers were relieved by the Whitechapel guardians in 1904, states the Times. Of these, 156 received indoor relief, 523 outdoor medical relief, and 42 were sent to lunatic asylums. Other unions in London are feeling the presence of an increasing number of foreign physical and moral degenerates.

COULDN'T SPARE MUCH.

"Your husband will pull through, madam," the surgeon said, "although the injury to the skull is quite severe, and we shall have to remove a small portion of the brain before the operation is entirely over."

"Don't remove any more than is absolutely necessary," pleaded the anxious wife. "Poor George hasn't any spare."

A PARODY.

Count that day lost
Whose low descending sun
Sees nothing doing
and no one done.

the spirit monopoly—i.e., government trading in that poison which is ruining the people—and, lastly, your insistence in maintaining corporal punishment notwithstanding all the petitions which are being addressed to you for the abolition of this senseless and utterly useless measure which disgraces the Russian people. All these are deeds which you could not have committed had you not, according to the advice of your light-minded helpers, put before yourself the impossible aim not only of arresting the life of the people, but of reverting it to its former and outlived condition.

WHAT RUSSIA NEEDS.

The desires which the Russian people would at present express, were it possible for them to do so, would in the Count's opinion, be the following:

First of all the working people would say that they wish to be delivered from those special laws which place them in the position of a pariah, deprived of the rights of all other citizens; then they would say that they desire freedom of removal from place to place, freedom of education, and freedom to profess the religion which corresponds to their spiritual needs; and, above all, all the 100 million people would say with one voice that they desire freedom in the use of land—i.e., the abolition of the right of landed property.

Personally I think that in our time landed property is as crying and obvious an injustice as was serfdom fifty years ago. I think that its abolition would place the Russian people on a high plane of independence, welfare, and content. I also think that this measure would undoubtedly destroy all that socialistic and revolutionary irritation which is now spreading amongst the workers, and is likely to be of the greatest danger to both the Government and the people.

Dear Brother,—You have but one life in this world (it commences), and you can spend it painfully in futile efforts to arrest the God-ordained progress of mankind from evil to good, from darkness to light, or you may, entering into the needs and desires of the people and devoting your life to their satisfaction, peacefully and joyously pass it in the service of God and men.

A DREADED LUXURY.

Public schools in England fifty years ago were not adapted to luxury, or even to daily comfort. One "old boy," who writes about Uppingham, which was founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and had risen into celebrity under the mastership of Edward Thring, says that the dormitories there had concrete floors and were delightfully cool in summer. In winter, however, they were of an arctic temperature, for there were no fires.

One event of the week was sure to rouse in the boys a wave of indignation and horror. This was the appearance of clean sheets, which, being of

linen, always felt like ice.

No one who was at Uppingham at that period can ever have forgotten the accents with which the first boy to get into bed would announce, "Clean sheets!"

"Oh, I say, you fellows," he was more likely to call, "look at this!" "Why, what's up?"

"Clean straw, by all that's horrible! O my! How cold it is!"

"Clean straw! You don't mean it."

"It is, though!"

"Ugh!"

There was nothing to do but for each boy to sit on his pillow, wrap his feet carefully in the tail of his nightshirt, and so, curled up like an ammonite, to slip down gradually under the clothes. Then, drawing them over his head, he would soon be heard puffing and blowing long, warm breaths to raise the temperature.

SEEK UNCLAIMED WEALTH

STRANGE STORIES TOLD TO LONDON AGENTS.

A Great Number of People Who Believe Themselves Heir to Vast Estates.

The belief that they are the "rightful heirs" to boundless wealth of the whereabouts of which they have no earthly notion is strong in the minds of many men and women, some of whom from time to time urgently call upon members of the British Parliament to place them once in possession of their heritage.

On the other hand, there is a vast amount of property in Chancery to which no one has hitherto been able to establish a legal claim, and this condition of affairs has brought into existence a number of agents in London who make a business of endeavoring to bring the heirs and the property together.

"Outsiders," said an agent the other day, "can hardly imagine the romantic stories which come before me, the extraordinary claims that are put forward, and the curious people who have great expectations."

NEXT OF KIN WANTED...

It seems that among people of humble life the advertisements for missing heirs, which appear regularly in certain London newspapers, are read with the utmost eagerness, and it is a common belief among people of that class that they may one day hear of "something to their advantage" in connection with some long-lost relative, who may have made his "pile" and remembered the old folks at home. In higher-class society it is not so easy to lose one's relatives. They have a habit of keeping in touch with their uncles and aunts from whom they have expectations. But among the poor it is no uncommon thing for a family to be scattered over the whole world.

AN "ESTATE" AT QUEBEC.

During the last 200 years considerably over 100,000 advertisements for unknown next-of-kin legatees, heirs and others have been issued. Among the curious claims to money or property the following may be quoted for its strangeness:

One of G.'s ancestors was a soldier under General Wolfe. After the invasion of Canada he settled in Quebec and took to himself a colored wife. He became an extensive planter, and died without issue. His fortune was left to a large family of brothers and sisters in England, who, seeing an advertisement for them, got together sufficient money to pay their passage to Quebec to prove their title. They, however, lost heart on seeing the sea at Liverpool and only stayed there sufficiently long to spend their passage money, after which they were content to walk home and forego the fortune.

DREAMS OF FORTUNE.

One man wrote: "I don't know anything about law matters, as I've been buried in the coal pits ever since I was 9. From this you will know that my knowledge of the world is very limited. I'm told my great grandfather was a very wealthy planter, and left his relatives a lot of money; but, being pitmen, they were too poor to go to the West Indies and look after it, and not one of them could read or write."

Another man, even more lazy in his ideas, wrote: "Believing myself entitled to some unforeseen legacy or property, inherited from some near or distant relative at home or abroad. I have a presentiment that there is a legacy awaiting me from some source."

DESCENDANTS, BUT NOT HEIRS.

Another agent told some interest-

EVAN ROBERTS IN WALES

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

Pen Picture of the Revivalist and His Audience—He is Delicate Looking.

On the ledge of the rostrum facing the congregation a large Bible lay on a purple cushion, from which two tassels dangled over the solemn heads of the deacons (i.e., elders), who occupy the large open seats immediately under the rostrum. At least a thousand people had elbowed their way in. The service began with prayer and Bible reading and hymn singing. So far all seemed calm, and almost conventional. Garb, manner and features—the pallid cheeks, the powder streaked, foreheads—revealed to the accustomed eye that the majority of the men present were colliers. They looked a rather stolid audience, and yet here and there one saw a keen, excited face in the crowd below. Evan Roberts all this time—during prayer and hymn alike—sat in the deacons' seat. An hour had passed, and he left his place and mounted the rostrum. Looking at him from the gallery and at close quarters, we were at once struck with his apparent weakness and delicacy.

EVAN ROBERTS.

The thin, pallid face, the voice subdued, but clear, the whole speech and manner gave no hint of vigor or power. One thing riveted attention. The eyes seemed to fasten on the congregation with a glare and a grip. I heard a collier describe the same impression thus: "He looks that fixed on you, and never pulls his eyes off you." After reading a short passage from the Bible he began his address. It was all simple and subjective. He had prayed, he had seen visions, the "call," clear and commanding, had come to him. He had spoken about ten minutes, and suddenly a wave of excitement like an electric shock came upon the people.

While he was still speaking they burst forth—apparently without lead or concert, but all and at once—into singing. It was a familiar Welsh hymn—by the way, everything was in Welsh—"Dyma garlad fel y mordedd" ("Here is love vast as the ocean"), and again and again they sang the same hymn. The address was resumed amid cries of "Amen" and "Diolch iddo" (Thanks be to Him). Presently a young man pushed his way through the crowd and, kneeling in the rostrum, began a fervent prayer of penitence and for pardon. Once again, in the midst of his prayer, the whole congregation break forth into a hymn, repeated with amazing fervor and vigor eight times.

THROUGH THE NIGHT.

The hours creep on. It is long past midnight. Now here, now there, some one rises to make his confession and lays bare his record before the people, or falls upon his knees where he is and in loud and fervent tones prays for forgiveness. Hymns seem the only adequate channel for expressing their joy and thankfulness. It sounds incredible, but this succession of prayer, of address, of confession, of singing, went on from 7 o'clock at night until 3 o'clock in the morning. "Succession" was not always an adequate description, because several times during the night, when the excitement was at its highest, the outbursts were not successive but literally simultaneous. These cross-currents were confusing, and once or twice one felt as if the whole scene was a dream or a nightmare.

BACK TO WORK.

Most amazing of all was the endurance of the men and women. There they were, though all these long hours, eager and earnest to the last, as if wrestling for life with an unseen power. At 3 o'clock the "hooter" sounded from some distant colliery. Whether this or the mere

BRIGHTON'S QUEER GHOST

SHE SEEKS TO BE MUSICALLY INCLINED.

English House Has a Strange Lodger—Figure of Woman Who Suicided.

From Brighton, England, comes a story of a haunted house where a ghost has been seen.

Brighton's ghost has selected an ordinary two-storyed house in a very ordinary street as its residence. For obvious reasons, we refrain from publishing the names of those who claim to be able to substantiate every detail we give below, and in the interests of the landlord we also withhold the name of the street.

A middle-aged lady, who formerly occupied the house, says that one Sunday evening she was startled to see standing by the piano in the drawing room the figure of a woman. There was an awf'ul look on the face, but the apparition vanished before the terror-stricken occupier could gather any further detail.

A gentleman well known in Brighton lived in the house with his wife and children for 15 months. Sturdy and muscular, with a partiality for mountain climbing as a pastime, this gentleman is certainly not the kind of man to suffer from "nerves."

PLAYED THE GUITAR.

He says that he had not seen the ghost, but a very curious thing happened in the corner of the drawing room where the figure is said to have appeared.

"We had our piano there," he said, "and over it hung a guitar. One night, just as I had got into bed, the guitar suddenly sounded three notes in quick succession.

"I exclaimed, 'Whatever is that?' and my wife and I walked to the instrument and looked at it. It was hanging on the wall as usual, but as we looked at it it gave out the same three notes again, and then a third time. We took the guitar down and saw that it had not 'run down' in any way. We could find nothing whatever to account for the sounds."

"These were the notes," said his wife, who was standing by, "a minor chord," and she played on the piano the tones A, C, E. "On more than one occasion after that," she added, "I heard notes sounded on the piano by an invisible hand."

SAW THE GHOST.

A barrister, now living in a fashionable part of Brighton, says that some time ago he and two friends decided to sleep in the house and investigate. He took with him a revolver and a terrier.

"During the night," he says, "my dog became strangely agitated, and suddenly I heard my friends who were in another room, cry out, 'For Heaven's sake, come here at once, Jack.'

"I ran down, and in the room I saw, as clearly as I see you now, a woman crossing the floor. I looked straight at her, and I can tell you that I shall never forget the sight of her face. Its look of agony was awful. She walked up to the wall, and then vanished. We all three of us felt that we had seen enough for that night, and came out at once. It had a great effect on our nerves."

It is said that some years ago a young woman, driven mad by the cruelty of a man, hanged herself in a bedroom of the house.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEB. 5.

Jesus at Jacob's Well.—John 4, 5-14. Golden Text.—Whosoever will, let him take the water of Life Freely.—Rev. 22, 17.

INTRODUCTION.

While Jesus tarried with his disciples in Judea after the events described in our last lesson John was still baptizing and preaching along the Jordan and its tributaries. At Enon, near Salim, in a narrow valley between Mount Ebal and the Jordan, word is brought to the Baptist that the preaching of Jesus was becoming more popular than his own, as witnessed by the number of those presenting themselves for baptism. This bit of information calls forth a last sublimely loyal testimony from John to the character and mission of Jesus. (Read 3, 28-36 in this connection.) "Ye yourselves," he says, addressing his disciples, "bear me witness, that I said, I am not the Christ, but that I am sent before him." "Therefore," he continues, "he must increase, but I must decrease." "He that cometh from above," as did this Son of man, "is above all. The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand. He that believeth on the Son hath eternal life; but he that obeyeth not the Son shall not see life." Thus does the Baptist testify to the divinity of Christ, and there is no uncertain sound in his testimony. To him Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God and Revealer of the Father. The popularity of Jesus soon arrayed against him the Pharisees as a party, and he therefore leaves Judea, the stronghold of Pharisaism, and returns to Galilee. The shortest route takes him through Samaria, past the village of Sychar, near which was Jacob's well. Here our to-day's lesson again takes up the narrative.

LESSON HELPS.

5. "Then (when Jesus had departed again from Judea to return into Galilee) cometh he to a city of Samaria—Samaria lay between Judea and Galilee, west of Jordan. "Sychar"—Site not positively identified (but see Introduction). "Parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph"—Abraham first bought the piece of ground and spread his tent there (Gen. 33, 19); Jacob gave it to Joseph (Gen. 18, 22), and Joseph was buried there (Josh. 21, 32).

6. "Now Jacob's well"—Located in the entrance of the valley between Ebal and Gerizim, and one of the few undisputed sacred sites of Palestine still to be visited by travellers. The old well still exists, and not many years ago was thoroughly cleaned out. More recently a chapel has been built over it. "Sat thus on the well?"—Probably on the great flat stone which formed the well-curb, slightly elevated above the ground. A large circular hole cut through this stone formed the mouth of the well. "About the sixth hour"—That is, about noon.

8. "For his disciples"—Not necessarily all of them. "Unto the city?"—Probably Sychar. "To buy meat."

9. "Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him"—He having spoken first, she might venture to answer. "How is it?"—The woman, used to scorn and contempt from Jewish travellers, is at once astonished and won by the kind voice and the courteous request. "No dealings"—The last clause of this verse is a parenthetical explanation of the evangelist. "Samaritans"—A mixed race and for that reason abhorred by the "pure-blooded" Jews.

10. "If thou knowest"—We are not told whether Jesus received the cup of water or not; weightier matters than quenching his thirst even occupied his mind. An opportunity of possibly winning a soul barred every other consideration for the

FOG HUNG OVER THAMES

HEAVY SHIPPING LOSSES ON CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Bad Weather Cost Millions to Shipowners and Merchants.

The fog of the Christmas week will long be remembered in London shipping circles because of the enormous

his ideas, wrote: "Believing myself entitled to some unforeseen legacy or property, inherited from some near or distant relative at home or abroad, I have a presentiment that there is a legacy awaiting me from some source."

DESCENDANTS, BUT NOT HEIRS.

Another agent told some interesting stories of his clients. "One man came to me," he said, "with a story that he was the heir to the title and estates of a certain earl. He showed me letters addressed to his mother from the earl, and I was able to find out that they were actually in the handwriting of that nobleman. Upon going into the case further, however, I found that my client was the son of the earl, but debarred from inheritance."

"In many cases poor people who come to me with curious documents from which they build great hopes of fortunes are really the lineal descendants of good old English families who at one time ruled the land. Of course, they have no legal claim on any moneys or estates, but it is curious and pathetic to find men who rightfully bear the names of an old nobility living in poverty and wretchedness, while peers of mushroom growth have sprung up and obliterated the memory of their forefathers."

"It is only rarely that we are able to substantiate a claim for property held by people other than the rightful heirs, and it is surprising how few of all the missing people who are so constantly advertised for ever make themselves known."

HEROIC DEED RECALLED.

Death of Captain Castle, of the Sarah Sands.

There has just died in England Captain John Squier Castle, the heroic master of the Sarah Sands, at the age of eighty-two years. In an hour of grave peril, when hundreds of lives depended on his courage, coolness, and resourcefulness he played his part manfully. He was in charge of the transport Sarah Sands bound from Portsmouth for Calcutta, when she caught fire in November, 1857, when about 400 miles from Mauritius. There were on board about 300 rank and file of the 54th regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, and a number of women and children, and the ship also carried large quantities of Government stores.

On November 11th, in the early hours of the afternoon, the cargo in the after hold was found to be on fire, and all efforts to get at the seat of the trouble were in vain. When all efforts had proved unavailing some one on board asked what would be their fate if the powder, in the magazine were affected. Volunteers came forward, and amid the dense smoke and flames they managed to clear away all the powder except two barrels, which could not be reached.

The boats full of women and children were lowered by the troops and sailors who remained on board fighting the fire. One of the barrels of powder exploded tearing a hole in the hull and spreading the flames through the stern. After twenty-four hours' work they were successful in extinguishing the flames, leaving the vessel a mere shell. A storm added to the difficulties, but the boats were picked up and the vessel arrived safely at Mauritius.

HISSED THE AUDIENCE.

A curious incident happened not long ago in a German theatre. There were only seven persons in the house, most of whom were in the pit, and, like English gallery first-nighters, hissed the performers. But, unlike the representatives of English dramatic art, the whole company came on the stage and out-hissed the visitors.

BACK TO WORK.

Most amazing of all was the endurance of the men and women. There they were, through all these long hours, eager and earnest to the last, as if wrestling for life with an unseen power. At 3 o'clock the "hooter" sounded from some distant colliery. Whether this or the mere exhaustion brought them back from the world of timelessness, I could not tell. Soberly and reverently they went out into the morning air, eager as themselves. Many of the colliers, I know, had "only time for a wash and breakfast," and were at the colliery to join the morning "shift."

AS TO EFFECTS.

The revival of 1858-9 was as great in fire and extent as this. The chief figure in that revival himself soon lapsed into an unbroken callousness, and his name was not held in honor, while in Cardiganshire, the cradle and centre of the movement, a few months revealed a trail of immorality left by the revival, and showed how closely kin are sympathy and sensuality, emotion and lust. Then, as now, the excitement threw many of them to end their days in rayless mania. The net result was bad.

Such criticism is in the air. There is some truth, but not all the truth in such an estimate of the revival, and those who know intimately the mining valleys of South Wales, and, alas, the squalid, brutal lives of many of the toilers, must be profoundly thankful for any influence that can awaken and startle them to the thought and the hope of better things. The weariness of well-being is the strain under which so many fail. That strain is increased by the unwisdom that confounds innocent amusement with wrong-doing and regards football and lying as equally heinous. The revival does give an impulse to better things. If its influence wanes and fails, it will be for the lack of that sustained nurture and spiritual discipline which are essential to moral growth.—London Times.

EXTRA FOR CONFETTI

English Vicar Exacts Fine for Use in the Church.

The Vicar of Burgess Hill, Sussex, England, has issued an ultimatum on the subject of throwing confetti at weddings. If the custom is persisted in, he states, an additional five shillings will be charged for the cleaners' labor after the confetti shower.

"I think the Vicar of Burgess Hill is justified in the protest he has made against the custom," said a London clergyman.

"It is a case of 'Save me from my friends.' The showers of confetti are very pretty sometimes, and the efforts of bride and bridegroom to escape are laughable; but I doubt if the happy pair are made happier by being compelled to advertise the fact that they have just been married.

The custom may have a romantic value to the wedding party, but to the women who have to clean up the church there is no such interest, and often enough no compensation for the extra labor involved. Everybody knows that confetti defies ordinary brooms and brushes.

It is customary in most churches to confine confetti-throwing to the porch or outside the porch, but a light breeze will carry it all over the church."

AFRICA ONCE AN OCEAN.

In Lake Tenganyika is found a certain species of jelly-fish, or medusa, unknown to any other fresh-water lake. It, therefore, seems probable that the lake was once connected in some way with the sea. This theory has been strengthened by the presence of a series of whelk-like molluscs found in the lake.

LEAVES SHIFTING LOSSES ON CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Bad Weather Cost Millions to Shipowners and Merchants.

The fog of the Christmas week will long be remembered in London shipping circles because of the enormous losses which it entailed upon shipowners and merchants, says the London Express.

Shipping men, who alone can estimate it even approximately, put down the damage at from a million and a quarter to a million and a half a day, or something approaching £10,000,000 for the week.

During seven days traffic in the Thames was practically suspended the whole time—only the most reckless of captains daring to "up anchor."

When, on Christmas day and Monday, the weather cleared a little, the shipping collisions began, and there was an appalling list of disasters posted at Lloyd's.

"When once the ships began to move," said an old Gravesend waterman, "they rushed out in double file for all the world like a procession of soldiers. It was altogether the most curious sight—what with the wrecked bridges and davits and masts—that I ever saw in my life."

LLOYD'S SUFFERED.

The cost of these disasters will fall upon the underwriters at Lloyd's. All the damaged vessels will have to be surveyed; the majority dry docked, and the whole cost—survey fees, dock charges, and repair account—paid by the insurers. At a low estimate the bill for this will come to a couple of millions sterling for the week.

Although shipowners can claim from the underwriters for the damage to their vessels by collision and stranding, they have to pay all the expenses of detention, and these in themselves form a very heavy bill.

The wages of the crews are a small matter compared with the loss owing to the idleness of the boats. Vessels in dock could not get out into the river, and so have been charged additional dock dues.

Some of the owners had a number of boats hung up in the Thames. One firm had seventeen steamers, each of 500 tons and over, and another fourteen large vessels. The loss to these two owners alone through non-working amounts to several thousand pounds. In addition, many valuable charters have had to be cancelled, and as long-voyage charters are frequently worth a couple of thousand pounds the loss from this cause is heavy enough.

The shipowners' bill for the week is probably heavier than the underwriters'.

The value of Christmas goods in the Thames was nearly a million sterling, in addition to the ordinary regular consignments.

ONE FOR COUNSEL.

"I presume, my good fellow, you're a laborer?" said a lawyer to a plainly-dressed witness at court the other day.

"You are right, I am a workman, sir," replied the witness, who was a civil engineer.

"Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel and spade, I presume?"

"To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade, though."

"Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements?"

"It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature or use."

"Probably not," loftily, "but I insist on knowing what they are."

"Brains."

Generally when a woman has a mind of her own it is a very cantankerous one.

evangelist. "Samaritans"—A mixed race and for that reason abhorred by the "pure-blooded" Jews.

10. "If thou knowest"—We are not told whether Jesus received the cup of water or not; weightier matters than quenching his thirst even occupied his mind. An opportunity of possibly winning a soul barred every other consideration for the time being. "The gift of God"—To the world in sending his Son to redeem the world. "And who it is that saith to thee"—If thou knewest that I am he for whose coming Jews and Samaritans alike are waiting. "Living water"—That is, life, or that which sustains life. Jesus adopts the figure from an object at hand; so always.

11. But the woman fails to understand him, yet his manner of speech and bearing convinces her that he can be no ordinary man.

12. "Art thou greater"—The spirit of the question is hard to determine. Probably there may have been an indication of both awe and doubt in the woman's tone. "Our father Jacob"—Jacob was a common ancestor of both Jew and Samaritan, and was revered by both. "And drank thereof"—That is, great as was Jacob, he found it necessary to drink of water such as this to sustain life.

13. "Whosoever drinketh"—Jesus does not answer the woman's question directly, but continues speaking figuratively, thus no doubt intensifying her interest and longing to know who he is.

14. "Shall never thirst"—Literally, "will certainly not thirst for ever." The craving will be satisfied continually as it occurs. "Springing up into everlasting life"—Immediately. He that possesses this fountain or wellspring of life within himself has eternal life already. "He that liveth and believeth on me shall never die." Eternal life begins here on earth at the moment of regeneration.

CURIOS LAW DEFENCES.

How Codd Cleared His Client of Stealing a Duck.

"Lawyers shape up curious defences for their clients in many instances," said a limb of the law. "I suppose we are all familiar with the old story of the school reader, where the lawyer advised his client to play crazy, and got a sheep's boar for his fee. I was reminded of the fact by a recent publication in an English Journal on the subject of 'Curious Defences.'

"One excellent instance is supplied here in what is known as 'Codd's Puzzle.' Codd was defending a client accused of stealing a duck. He set up seven defences: (1) The accused bought the duck and paid for it; (2) he found it; (3) it was given to him; (4) it flew into his garden; (5) it was put in his pocket while he slept; 6 and 7 are not recorded; but some one suggested that there never was any duck at all. The accused was acquitted, not because they chose any particular defence, but because they did not know which to choose, and so gave the prisoners the benefit of the doubt."

"There is a story told of an American lawyer of note who, after hearing his client's story, asked him how much money he had on him. The client told the lawyer what he had, and gave it to him. 'Now,' said the lawyer, 'you want me to advise you what to do in order to get out of this trouble.' 'Yes,' the client said. 'Well,' the lawyer continued, 'do you see that window?' 'Yes,' said the client. 'Well, you can clear yourself by jumping out of that window and run, run fast, and don't stop until you get out of the country, and don't you ever come back.' Of course I do not vouch for the story, but it serves to show the resourcefulness of some lawyers when it comes to constructing a defence."

LAND WON BY THE JAPS'

AFTER A FIERCE AND BLOODY CONFLICT.

Summary of the Struggle in Which Japan Has Triumphed Over Russia.

A glance at the map will show the enormous advantages gained by Japan in advantages which, if they are retained, will enable her to impose her own terms on Russia, says the London Daily Telegraph. Already the whole of Korea is in Japanese hands. Port Arthur has fallen and an enormous proportion of the richest part of Manchuria has been completely wrested from the hands of the enemy. When the first shot was fired at Port Arthur Japan did not hold a foot of the territory which the map now indicates to be in her possession. Step by step she has driven Russia back from Ping-yang in Korea and Nanshan in the Liao-tung Peninsula, till the only spot where the Russian standard floats between the Sha-ha and the Yalu is the few square miles of the fortress of Port Arthur. The only modern parallel for the amazing success of Japanese arms is that of the Germans in the war of 1870.

THE FIRST STEP.

The first step in the Japanese land campaign was taken when the First Army, under command of General Kuroki, was landed at Chemulpo in March. Advancing over frozen roads and in the face of great hardship, the first contact was made with the enemy at Ping-yang, where scouting parties of the Russian and Japanese forces exchanged shots. From that moment the Japanese soldiers of the First Army never lost touch with the Russians in front of them.

As soon as the ice melted in the estuary of the Ping-yang River General Kuroki moved his base from Chemulpo to Chinampo. The greater portion of his artillery, including the heavy six-inch howitzers, which rendered such splendid service at the battle of the Yalu, was landed at Chinampo, and the first striking force was prepared for its advance towards the Yalu.

RUSSIANS RETIRED.

The Russians retired steadily before Kuroki, until they crossed the Yalu at Wiju on April 7. There they halted, and took up a position on the opposite bank of the river, and prepared to contest the crossing. By April 26 General Kuroki had completed the concentration of the First Army at Wiju, and began his preparations to force a passage. Misleading the Russian commander, General Zassulitch, as to the real intentions, by a feint in the direction of Antung, six miles below Wiju, Kuroki threw a division across the river, four miles above the town, on the night of the 29th, and turned the left of the Russian line.

On the 30th a great artillery duel took place, in the course of which the Russian artillery was completely subdued and put out of action. During the night the other two divisions of the First Army crossed the Yalu.

On May 1 General Kuroki attacked the Russian position at Chuliencheng on the right bank, and inflicted the first land defeat of the campaign on the Russians, who lost nearly 7,000 officers and men killed and wounded prisoners, and twenty-nine field and machine guns. The Russians retreated in confusion, evacuating the strong position at Feng-huan-cheng, which was immediately occupied by the Japanese.

OTHER ARMIES READY.

Meanwhile, other armies had been mobilized in Japan, and early in the month some 200,000 men were landed at Taku-shan, Port Adams, and

addition the Russian force had on its flanks the armies of Nodzu and Kuroki.

STACKLEBERG CRUSHED.

But General Oku alone was more than able to deal with Stackleberg's two weak divisions. They met the Japanese at Tali-su (or Wa-fang-kau) and sustained a dreadful reverse. Outnumbered both in guns and men, and out-maneuvered by his opponent, Stackleberg's ill-starred attempt to relieve Port Arthur was crushed, with the loss of nearly 10,000 men, besides a large number of guns. It was the third time that the opposing armies had met, and on each occasion the Russians had sustained overwhelming defeat.

It must be remembered that in all these battles, as indeed, in every action of the war down to the battle of the Sha-ha, the Russians were greatly outnumbered, sometimes, as at the Yalu, by fully five to one. It was this circumstance which permitted the Japanese to undertake the wide flanking movements which have been the dominating feature of every encounter, and which enabled them to compel the Russians to evacuate strong positions. Where, as in this war, two forces meet which are equally brave, and fairly equally skilled in warfare, the advantage will always rest with the more numerous force. In this case the numerically stronger army was also the better trained, and the Russian chances were correspondingly diminished.

When Kuroki resumed his forward movement, after his long halt at Feng-huan-cheng, the Russian forces slowly retired before him, evacuating the fastnesses of the Motien-ling Pass. On July 17 a somewhat tentative attempt was made to recover possession of the pass, but it was easily repulsed, as was a more serious one made about a fortnight later, when the Russian loss exceeded 1,000 killed and wounded. Almost in the same locality there was yet another fierce little battle, as a result of which General Kuroki seized the Ta-ling and Yan-tsung passes and got into position for the final advance on Liao-yang.

KOUROPATKIN'S POSITION.

By this time, the beginning of August, General Kouropatkin's position on the railway near Iki-ting had become critical. Oku was pressing hard on his front from the south along the railway, while Nodzu and Kuroki were threatening his left front and flank. The Russian commander could not risk a great battle in such a position, so he began what proved to be a masterly-conducted retirement on Liao-yang. There he entrenched himself and waited for his enemies. The Japanese commanders did not delay, now that the moment had come to strike. By August 24 they were in touch with the Russian outposts, and that evening began the series of battles which culminated in the titanic struggle round Liao-yang.

Field-Marshal Okuma had assumed the supreme command of the Japanese armies, and directed the great movement against the concentrated Russian forces. After a series of actions, which in most campaigns would have ranked as battles, the final struggle began south and east of Liao-yang on August 30. For two days the fortune of war swayed to neither army. The Russians had strengthened their positions by extensive earthworks, which they defended with magnificent courage. At length, on September 1, Marshal Okuma despatched Kuroki with the First Army to make a great turning movement against the Russian left, so as to threaten his line of retreat towards the north. The major

portion of the interest in this historic battle will centre in that turning movement.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SEDAN.

If the Japanese commander had

THE MODERN FAST TRAIN

SCORES OF HANDS KEEP IT IN TRIM.

Immaculate Cleanliness the Rule in Every Section of the Flyer.

When the baby is washed and scrubbed and dressed and groomed to go to church for the first time for his christening, no greater pains are taken over him than are taken every day to make the modern luxurious railroad "flyer" look spick and span.

Crounding an express train is a most difficult and expensive business. While the most extravagant of up-to-date dandies would not dream of having more than three or four valises, at most, the express will have anywhere from a hundred to a hundred and fifty, each doing his own special part of the work.

The ministrations of this army of servants are paid every day, at the end of a trip, which is often not more than a day's run. When the engine and its train of cars have done their work they are promptly rubbed down and attended to, just like a boxer after he has finished his bout, or an athlete after a foot race.

The crew of men who work aboard the flyer have nothing to do with looking after it at the end of the run. Special staffs of men are kept at the roundhouse and the car sheds for that purpose.

In number they equal two companies of soldiers, and they are as well drilled as any military force. Each man has his own particular work to do, and knows exactly how to do it. Very few orders need to be given, but when one is necessary it is obeyed.

"ON THE JUMP."

When the locomotive enters the roundhouse a company of these civilian soldiers immediately swarm all over her, clearing and polishing her until she looks as smart as a new pin. Even the wheels are rubbed over with oil, until they take on a beautiful lustre. Oil is also used to rub down the outside of the cars. Water is no longer used nowadays, for it cracks the paint, while oil improves it, and gives it a beautiful gloss.

Some of the men who swarm aboard the locomotive "knock her off," others clean all the flues and dampers, the firepan and the machinery, and take aboard coal and water for the next day's run; yet others carefully test the air brakes, ejector pump and other parts of the machinery, examine the wheels, wipe down everything below the running board with oil, fill up the oil cups on the drivers, and generally put the locomotive in first-class shape for the next run.

It must not be supposed that this is the work merely of laborers. Several thoroughly trained experts, each with his special branch of knowledge, go most carefully over all the essential parts of the engine after each run, examining and testing them. It is not a perfunctory examination, although it is a daily one; for the men know that if there is any mishap on the run, which can be traced back to their negligence, they will be "fired" to a dead certainty.

When the passenger takes a railway journey, therefore, especially if he rides behind a good modern flyer, he may feel sure that everything which skill and forethought can do to make the trip a safe one has been done.

After the car has been taken down to the yards by a switch engine, it is mounted upon

A SMALL ARMY OF MEN, who give it a sort of a preliminary rub-down, and afterwards a most thorough grooming, before it is taken back to the station for the next run.

haul the cars to their yards, or does any menial work about the station. It would be an unspeakable degradation. My Lord the Flyer, must have a switch engine to receive him of his load immediately he comes into the station, just as the engineer has a man to take his place when he reaches the round-house.

Before the cars are coupled to the engine the air brakes are once again tested, prior to the run, by means of steam pipes placed in the station platforms for the purpose. If they are found to be all right the cars are coupled up, and the run begins on schedule time, with locomotive and coaches all beautifully groomed.

But if anything is found to be wrong with the running gear of one of the cars, or if its numerous valves have not been able to get it spick and span in time, to the perfect satisfaction of the superintendent of the yard, it is sent back, and another car is put in its place.

COURTING IS HAMPERED.

Obstacle Placed in Way of Young Mexican Couples.

In none of the nations of civilization are more restrictions thrown around the little god Cupid than in Mexico. Here propriety forbids practically all the stages that mark progress of a courtship in our own country. Introductions are not hard to arrange, as relationships are extensive in every town and city, but after the first meeting the troubles of the young people begin. A young man may not talk to a young woman alone in public until after marriage, and all his love-making must be carried on at long range, the range depending on whether the girl lives on the ground floor or in the second story.

Happily for the lovers, the majority of Mexican houses are one-storey affairs, and often the iron window bars that separate the young people are sufficiently wide apart to admit of stolen kisses and one-arm embraces. If a young man is so unfortunate as to fall in love with a girl living on a second floor he is compelled to entertain the immediate neighborhood with his tale of devotion and hopes for the future as whispers fail to carry from the street to the balcony. During promenade hours on the plazas a lover may converse with his beloved if she is accompanied by a girl friend, her mother, or other chaperone. In these instances the "third party" must always form the central figure of the trio.

At a ball a young man is expected to return his partner to the charge of her relatives immediately on the completion of the dance, and if he desires to escort a young woman to the theatre he must also provide a ticket for her mother or other relative. Notes play an important part in Mexican courtship, and as much may be said of the language of flowers and the deaf and dumb alphabet. The latter is generally used in transmitting tender expressions at long range during daylight hours.

ENGLAND SLIPPING INTO SEA.

Twenty Feet is the Encroachment Every Year.

The alarming extent to which the sea is diminishing the area of the British Isles is hardly realized.

It is no longer safe to build near the coast line in many places, so persistent is the encroachment of the waters.

Freshwater Bay, in the Isle of Wight, is a case in point. Her there is great danger that Freshwater and Totland will be entirely cut off from the rest of the Isle of Wight, and a circumstance making the matter exceptionally serious is that on the portion which will be isolated are all the fortifications of the western part of the island, including the Needles Fort, with its powerful ordnance.

which was immediately occupied by the Japanese.

OTHER ARMIES READY.

Meanwhile, other armies had been mobilized in Japan, and early in the month some 200,000 men were landed at Taku-shan, Port Adams, and in the vicinity of Dalny, which was evacuated by the Russians. On May 7 the railway to Port Arthur was seized, and all land communication with the fortress was cut off. General Oku, who was in command of the Japanese troops, pushed his men forward rapidly, and Dalny was occupied by May 15. On May 26 occurred the first big battle on the Liao-tung peninsula, when General Oku attacked the Russian position at Nan-shan, which stands on the narrow neck of land connecting the peninsula with the mainland. Desperate fighting continued for five days, the Japanese attacks being repeatedly repulsed.

At last a picked body of troops, belonging to the First Japanese Division, forced its way through the wire entanglements with which the Russians had protected their trenches and carried the position at the point of the bayonet. Seventy-eight guns were captured, and enormous losses were inflicted on the Russians. But the Japanese paid a high price for their victory, the killed and wounded amounting to over 3,500 officers and men.

SCIENTIFIC FANATICS.

This was the first occasion during the present war in which the Japanese displayed that absolute fearlessness and disregard of death, combined with the highest knowledge of the art of war, which has led one writer to describe them as "scientific fanatics."

The unexampled courage which astonished the world at Nanshan, and which many people were inclined to regard as an exceptional incident, has since been repeated on a score of fields, and on such numberless occasions during the siege of Port Arthur that foreign observers have come to regard their absolute and complete disregard of death as one of the commonplace attributes of the Japanese soldier. Following the encounter of Nanshan the Japanese forces divided.

The Third Army, under General Nogi, continued to face southward on its tremendous mission of besieging Port Arthur. The Second Army, under General Oku, faced northward, and began the long march to Liao-yang and beyond. Another force, commanded by General Nodzu, and known to the Japanese as the Taku-shan Army, from its having landed at that point, was meanwhile advancing in a northwesterly direction in co-operation with General Kuroki who waited at Feng-huan-cheng from May 11 until June 26, while Nodzu was slowly getting into position.

JAPS GENERAL PLAN.

The general plan of the Japanese strategy, therefore, was that while one great army of nearly 90,000 men was moving south against Port Arthur, three others, totalling over a quarter of a million men, moving in a front describing roughly a great semi-circle, were converging on Liao-yang. Kuroki in the east, among the mountains, was slowly driving to the Russian left flank. In the centre General Nodzu, with the Taku-shan Army, was clearing the country of the Russians as he advanced, while General Oku, with the largest force, moved up along the railway. The latter came into contact with the ill-fated expedition under Stackelberg, which General Kourapatkin had despatched as a sort of forlorn hope to the relief of Port Arthur.

It is late in the day to again discuss the folly of that movement. Two divisions were sent south along the railway from Wei-cheng to meet General Oku, who had nearly twice that strength at his disposal. In

movement against the Russian left, so as to threaten his line of retreat towards the north. The major portion of the interest in this historic battle will centre in that turning movement.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SEDAN.

If the Japanese commander, instead of attacking Kuroki's command by division, had strengthened it by that amount, the result of Liao-yang might have been very different. Kuroki would in all probability have been able to turn the Russian left, seize the railway at Yen-ta, and might have realized the ideal which the Japanese had set before themselves of uniting Liao-yang, the Sedan, of the Russian army.

As it was, when he had succeeded in crossing the Tai-ts'e-ho he was barely able to hold his own, and when the fierce assault of Chu's army Nodzu's armies on the south forced the Russians out of the old Chinese city across the Liao-ho, all that Kuroki could do was to throw himself fruitlessly against the massed divisions which Kourapatkin pushed out to protect his flank, and which held their ground till the whole of the Russian army, with all its guns and impediments, and most of the immense mass of stores that had been accumulated in Liao-yang, had made good its retirement from Liao-yang.

This is not the place to recall the details of the great battle which lasted from August 30 to September 5. The heroic courage which marked the soldiers of both sides, and the awful carnage that accompanied the capture and recapture of position after position, are too recent to require recapitulation in this brief summary of the events of the war.

A GREAT SOLDIER.

But this much may be said, that the manner in which the Russian retreat was conducted by General Kourapatkin stamps him as one of the great soldiers of his time. Of the losses in the battle there have been various estimates made, but it is probable that fully 50,000 men were killed and wounded in the series of actions between August 24 and September 5. A month later another great battle took place north of Liao-yang, when the Russians, having been reinforced by fresh troops, made an attempt to force their way southwards. That effort ended in disaster. The Russian attack was repulsed with the loss of 45,000 men. Since then the two armies have settled down in strongly entrenched lines on either side of the frozen Shu-ha, where they relieve the monotony of winter quarters by occasional desultory skirmishing.

It is unlikely that the winter will allow to pass without an active renewal of hostilities. The Russians and Japanese alike are receiving daily accretions of strength, and any day some outpost skirmish may bring about a general engagement even greater than any which have hitherto marked the progress of a singularly bloody and hard-fought campaign.

"IDLE BRAG."

Do not let your heart be troubled by the man who comes back and tells what wonderful success he has had as a result of leaving his home town. It is well enough for the sake of politeness to listen to his stories of immense business deals or fabulous salaries of wonderful offers which he was compelled to refuse because he was offered still more by someone else; but do not swallow the tales. The men who go away and succeed do not need to tell of their success. You hear of their success. It speaks for itself. You are doing better than the noisy ones who have to go about and shout of their success. Attempt to follow their example, and you will meet with disaster.

is pounced upon by

A SMALL ARMY OF MEN, who give it a sort of a preliminary rub-down, and afterwards a most thorough grooming, before it is taken back to the station for the next run.

The carpets are all taken out of the car and blown by compressed air, a thorough way of cleaning them, which is not adopted even in the most expensive hotels once a week, it takes once a day. The mattresses, cushions, pillows and seats are also taken out and blown by compressed air. The wood work, glass, and brass work all over the car are cleaned and polished by dozens of men, and the exterior wood-work is rubbed with oil.

All the running gear of the car is most carefully overhauled. Steam-tenders, electricians, engineers, and other experts examine in their several departments, and the lights and air brakes are rigidly tested. The caps on the journals are filled with oil, every part of the wheels examined, and, in short, just as thorough a test made of the running gear as in the case of the locomotive herself.

If there is a case of sickness during a run the conductor must locate it. It is his duty to report, on arrival at the yard, exactly the seat in which the sick person sat. A space in the car is closed around this seat, and is most carefully fumigated and disinfected, no matter what the nature of the sickness may have been. Whether it was infectious or not, the railroad officials take no chances with the health and lives of their passengers. This regulation applies generally to all railroad cars not merely to the palace cars.

Another large staff attends to the provisioning and equipping of the car from the commissariat department, which is attached to the station yard.

A special force is even told off to take towels and other articles to the sleeping cars. It goes without saying that these are renewed every day. Even if there are a lot of unused ones aboard, they are taken off the car and replaced. No linen makes two consecutive journeys. Neither does a cake of soap or a hair brush or a comb. The porter is given a box ~~before~~ each run, filled with soap, brushes, combs, and other toilet articles. The brushes and combs which have been used once are thoroughly cleansed and sterilized before being sent out again.

THE EQUIPMENT

of the dining car is, of course, a great business. A small army of caterers, cooks, wine stewards, and waiters see to it; and woe betide any one of them if the man in charge of the car finds anything missing after the train has started on its run!

If he discovers so much as a spoon

or a salt cellar out of place there is

going to be trouble when he returns.

He is an autocrat of the deepest dye. Even the skipper of an ocean liner is far less despotic, far less prone to find fault. Even the engineer who runs the locomotive does not cast a more critical eye over the work that has been done for him than does the autocrat of the dining car.

Passengers are sometimes inclined to denounce the meals they get on the palace car. Of course, they are not as good as the finest productions of the kitchens of the big hotels, but when the circumstances under which they are cooked are taken into account, it must honestly be admitted that they are marvels. Sympathy is often bestowed on the cook of an ocean liner, but his task is a simple one compared to that of the culinary genius of the palace car.

When the cars are ready for the run they are taken by a switch engine down to the station, to be coupled to the locomotive.

The locomotive which makes the run never, under any circumstances,

Toland will be entirely cut off from the rest of the Isle of Wight, and a circumstance making the matter exceptionally serious is that on the portion which will be isolated are all the fortifications of the western part of the island, including the Needles Fort, with its powerful ordnance.

The extent of the ravages of the sea may be judged by the fact that the cable has not yet been laid which formerly went round the portion of the island that has been cut off and now hangs straight over the cliff into the sea.

A prominent resident of Freshwater expresses the opinion that prompt action on the part of the War Office, the local authorities and private owners of land acting together.

In the current issue of the Life-bent Society's journal an astounding statement is made. It is said that parts of the Holmness coast, in Yorkshire, between Bridlington and Spurn, are being swallowed up by the sea in exceptional years by as much as twenty feet a year.

At Pakefield, Suffolk, in 1883 the institution had two life boat houses on the seashore with timber slipways for launching the boats. Not only has every vestige of the houses and slipways disappeared, but many of the buildings standing some distance further inland have been washed away.

There are other parts of the coast, according to this journal, where to erect any thing of a character intended to be permanent would be simply throwing money into the sea.

The difficulty of dealing with the encroachments is that the sea is inexorable, and if its advance is stopped in one place it will force its way in another.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Gratitude helps to kill greed.

The preacher's life is the life of his preaching.

The lights of men never think lightly of men.

Divine favor makes a feast of a barren board.

Suffering draws man to man and men to religion.

The authority of the good does not rest on its austerity.

The more of a gas works a man is the less light he gives.

"Forgetting the things behind" is no reason for ingratitude.

Great blessings are often held waiting for some small obedience.

It is not what you get but what you go for that makes the difference.

The heart looks over many a difficulty that the head cannot see through.

The best way to be grateful is to give another occasion for gratitude.

The worth of a man's learning depends on the light it gives to the world.

It is well to remember that the almighty dollar is not the eternal dollar.

Few things cost less than encouragement, and fewer still are worth more.

It is not necessary for a man to be all ice to avoid being nothing but steam.

Men who stop to review their benefits get a good preview of coming blessings.

Some men fear they are losing their religion because they are growing out of their small clothes.

It is not strange that the man who makes his faith depend on his knowledge frequently exhibits innocence of both.

There will always be a hungry world until the church gets through arguing over the bill of fare and begins to get the dinner.

Some people with smart clothes will look worse off than the veriest beggars when they have to stand out in the clothes of character.

Bessie—"He was very impudent. He put his arm round me twice." Jessie—"My! What a long arm he must have!"

SUBSTITUTES FOR BREAD

THE STAFF OF LIFE GROWS ON TREES.

Whole Families Lived Upon Bark Bread for Many Months.

In Britain good wheaten flour is one of the cheapest necessities of life, and even the poorest can afford to eat bread which is better and more pure than many of the comparatively well-to-do in other European countries ever see.

In Portugal, for instance, the importation of foreign flour is absolutely prohibited by law, with the result that the so-called flour commonly sold in that country is adulterated in an appalling fashion. A flour recently purchased in Portugal proved on analysis to contain 53 per cent of kaolin or china clay, while the remainder was mostly ground rice husks and finely powdered sawdust!

In Italy wheat flour is also far too expensive a luxury for the poorer classes, and a substitute is found in ground chestnuts, which, however, make a nourishing food. It is also in Italy that acorn flour is used to a large extent. The acorns are allowed to partly ferment, and are then chopped up, boiled, and dried. The bread made of acorns is black, bitter, intensely nasty, and by no means a safe food.

It is, however, in the North of Europe that the strangest substitute is to be found for wheat flour. This consists of fir tree bark, which at first sounds the most unpromising material possible for the purpose of food. Yet during the great famine in Northern Scandinavia two years ago, whole families lived upon bark bread for months on end, and both in Finland and Northern Siberia it forms a

STAPLE ARTICLE OF DIET.

The bark is stripped from the trees in spring, this being the season when the operation is most easily performed. The outer or scaly bark is first carefully removed, as it is the inner or stringy bark which is the only part fit for food. The inner bark is then dried in the sun and stored against winter.

When required for use the bark is again dried over a slow fire and ground. The meal is moistened with cold water into a dough, but no yeast or baking powder is employed, and the dough is then thoroughly kneaded into large flat cakes as thin as parchment. These cakes, before baking, are pricked full of holes with an instrument made of ptarmigan feathers, and then put into the oven, where they have to be carefully watched in order that they do not burn. The cooking process takes only a very short time, and when done the cakes are lifted out and hung on a rail to cool. After this they are piled in a large heap and laid by for future use. There is a considerable amount of nourishment in this queer bread, but its taste is distinctly bitter and unpleasant to any unaccustomed palate.

A better form of pine bark bread is made out of oat flour, ground from kiln-dried oats mixed half and half with ground bark flour. Before eating, the cakes are made crisp by a slight toasting.

The inner bark of the silver birch also affords a meal which is used for mixing with rye or barley flour. Bread is so made all over Northern Europe, in many parts of Russia and in Kamtschatka. The same bark is also cooked up with fish roe to form

A NUTRITIOUS PASTE.

During the siege of Hamburg in 1814, almost every birch tree within some miles of the town was destroyed by the Bosherrs and Cossacks who stripped them of their bark for fuel, and also tapped them for their sweet sap.

In Iceland a moss known as Iceland moss is a very valuable addition to the diet.

ALBATROSS EVERYWHERE.

Sailors Look Upon it as Bad Luck to Kill One of Them.

Of all the strange creatures seen by travellers not the least interesting is the wandering albatross. This great, feathered wanderer, sometimes measuring 17 feet from tip to tip of his wings, will follow a ship for days at a time. Some travellers and sailors declare that they have seen a particular bird fly for weeks at a time without ever being seen to alight upon the waves.

It not merely follows the ship, but wheels in great circles around it and above it, high in the air, as if to show that it is not tired. Sometimes the bird will be seen to hang in the air with its wings apparently motionless, and the sailors say that then it is asleep.

Not only in pleasant weather will the albatross follow a ship for days and weeks, but through the most terrific storms it will continue its untiring flight. In fact, to find an albatross otherwise than on the wing is like finding a weasel asleep.

Once a year the female albatross flies away a few thousand miles to the great, lonely island rock of Tristan d'Acunha, which lifts its desolate head far in the South Atlantic, or to some equally remote place, and there lays one egg in the hollow of a rock.

The albatross has always been a bird of mystery, and in ancient times the people believed that these unwearied sea birds were the companions of the Greek warrior Diomedes, who were said to have been changed into birds at the death of their chief.

When America was discovered and ships began to sail abroad to the Pacific Ocean to double the Cape of Good Hope and to explore the "seven seas" generally, the old belief about the albatross had been forgotten by the sailors and explorers, but in their long and lonesome voyages over waters which were cut by no keel but their own, and upon whose vast expanse they saw no other sail but theirs, the presence of the albatross following the ship day after day became a great source of comfort and companionship. So it came to be a belief that ill-luck would follow any one who killed one of these birds; and that belief is common among seafaring men to this very day. Coleridge's famous "Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner" is based upon this belief.

Though the superstition about the killing of an albatross bringing bad luck is only a foolish one, it has served a useful purpose for many years in preventing the slaughter of these beautiful and gallant birds—the sailor's friends and the landsmen's wonder.

Up in dreary Kamtschatka, that outlying part of Siberia which cuts into the North Pacific, the natives, never having heard of the superstition about the albatross, catch him and eat him. But his flesh makes such poor food that after all the legend may be said to hold good, for he is indeed in bad luck who has to make a meal of it.

IN A TARTAR RESTAURANT.

Curious Customs Which Are Observed in These Places.

Two French missionaries, Fathers Hue and Gabet, who went through China to Tibet half a century ago, discovered on the way—or perhaps being French they knew before they started—that the easiest way to go through a strange country peacefully is to conform to all its customs and confine one's expressions of amazement to the quiet of one's own room. They observed closely and followed the lead of their neighbors and made copious notes on everything.

"When we entered the great market town of Tolon four [Seven] months, they wrote, 'we knew not

WERE INVENTED TOO SOON

CLEVER IDEAS THAT SAW DAYLIGHT TOO EARLY.

Many Years Ago the Many Uses of Electricity Was Foretold by a Dundee Man.

An obelisk was recently erected at Dundee, Scotland, to the memory of James Bowman Lindsay, who died in that city on June 28th, 1862, on one of the panels of which are inscribed these words:

"A pioneer in electrical science, foretold the application of electricity as an illuminant, a motive power to replace steam, and substitute for coal in heating. He devised an electric telegraph, 1832, suggested welding by electricity, producing a continuous electric light, 1835, proposed a submarine telegraph, 1843, and accomplished wireless telegraphy through water, 1853."

So, Marconi is, after all, not a pioneer, but merely the man who has adapted an old invention to practical use at the time when the world was ripe for it."

When one comes to burrow into the origins of weapons of war, it is positively startling to discover how many of those which we fondly imagine to be the output of the most advanced civilization of to-day, really date back to almost mediaeval periods.

Ask the average man when the first ironclad warship was built, and he will tell you last century. As a matter of fact, it was a wily Dutchman who, more than 300 years ago, first conceived the idea of plating a vessel with iron, so as to render her impervious to cannon shot. This was during the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards, under

THE DUKE OF PARMA.

Unluckily for the hopes of her inventor, the great four-masted ironclad, which had been named by the burghers the *Finis Belli*, or "End of the War," went ashore on a sand bar very soon after she was launched, and could not be got off owing to her weight and unwieldiness. This proved the death knell of the ironclad for the next 270 years.

On considering the matter, however, one sees that this invention was plainly born before its time, for no ironclad vessel could hope to have been a success without some better motive power than sails.

While on the subject of ironclads, it is not a little remarkable that almost the first of our modern warships was of a type quite different from anything of her time, and one to which we reverted again a quarter of a century later. This was the Captain, designed by Captain Coles, in 1861. Unluckily, this really brilliant inventor made his turrets too heavy, and when the completed vessel at last took water in 1870, she turned turtle in a squall, with the result that 481 lives were lost, including that of Captain Coles himself.

Quick-firing guns, which play so important a part in the warfare of to-day, might have been used by Marlborough at Ramillies and Malplaquet, had the time been ripe for them. In Luttrell's diary, undate January 8th, 1689, the writer mentions, among the preparations for

THE WAR IN IRELAND.

"four of the newly invented wheel engines which discharge 150 musket barrels at once."

Yet even the very name of the inventor of these seventeenth century mitrailleuses has been forgotten. No doubt, the quick-firer of those days was found too cumbersome for use in the field. It needed the perfection of breech-loading to make a Maxim feasible.

Again, take the flying machine, driven by mechanical power. This is usually considered to be an extremely modern attempt to conquer the air, and its invention is generally

WAR NOW LESS DEADLY

SOME STARTLING FACTS AND FIGURES.

In the Days of Hand-to-Hand Fighting Terrible Slaughter Resulted.

It is a curious and paradoxical thing that the improvement in arms has actually made war less and not more destructive; and that in these days of magazine rifles, Maximins, and far-reaching, quick-firing cannon the slaughter is much less than in the older days of muskets, of bows and arrows, and of hand-to-hand conflict. And not only this, the wars of today are mercifully much shorter and thus less sanguinary than they were in centuries that are gone.

Under the old primitive conditions of fighting, when gunpowder was unknown, wars drifted on for generations, even for centuries. For a hundred years almost without interruption England waged war with Scotland and also with France; and the Thirty Years' War and, later, the Seven Years' War are epochs in military history.

The American Rebellion, though fought with muzzle-loading guns, lasted only four years; a year later Prussia brought Austria to her knees in seven short weeks, and a generation ago crushed the power of France in eight months. The United States only took ninety days to thrash Spain; and even the late war in South Africa, though it covered over two and a half years, would have been considered absurdly short in the days of

CRECY AND AGINCOURT.

Then look for a moment at the terrible slaughter in the old days, when men met in hand-to-hand conflict and quarter was neither asked nor given. In the Battle of Chalons, fought A.D. 451, between Attila, King of the Huns, and the Roman legions under Aetius, not fewer than 160,000 men were slain; indeed, the number of killed has been placed as high as 300,000. At Hastings 30,000 men fell, though the numbers engaged were small compared with those in modern battles.

At the Metaurus Hasdrubal's Carthaginians were practically annihilated. At Aqueae Sextiae and Vercellae the hordes of Clunib and Teutons were completely exterminated by Marius: a hundred years later 30,000 Romans were wiped out by Arminius in Teutoburg Forest; and 80,000 Roman citizens of the Greek cities were slain in a single day by the soldiers of Mithridates. At Crecy there fell 1,200 French knights, 1,400 gentlemen, and 4,000 men-at-arms, besides 30,000 of inferior rank; 10,000 men were killed at Agincourt and 14,000 were taken prisoners; and about 10,000 men, too, were slain out of the 78,000 who fought at Flodden; while out of the 100,000 men engaged in the fierce and sanguinary Battle of Towton 36,000 are computed to have fallen in the battle and pursuit.

In these old-time battles, where the weapons were bows and arrows, swords and battle-axes, and where no weapon was used which could be relied on to kill at a distance of more than

A FEW HUNDRED YARDS

the mortality frequently rose to one in every three or four fighters engaged, and sometimes exceeded this enormous percentage; whereas in modern battles, with weapons far more deadly, a proportion of one in twenty is rarely reached.

At Alma the casualties were fifty-four per 1,000, or, roughly, one to 18.5; at Inkermann they were one in twenty; at Sedan, one in sixty; at Gravelotte, one in 111; and at Waterloo, one in twenty-one. In the Crimean War it took 89,000,000 shots to kill 120,000 men—742 shots to dispatch one man; and at Gibraltar 278,887 shots were fired and only 1,341 human targets, and of these many were only wounded. During

A NUTRITIOUS PANCAKE.

During the siege of Hamburg in 1814, almost every birch tree within some miles of the town was destroyed by the Bashkirs and Cossacks who stripped them of their bark for fuel, and also tapped them for sweet sap.

In Iceland a moss known as Iceland moss is a very valuable addition to the scanty food supplies of the inhabitants. It is picked on the rocks, dried, and ground into a fine flour which serves to make nourishing bread and puddings so nice that Europeans find them palatable.

Oats, rye, and maize all count in an amount of our diet, practically equal to wheat, and the composition of the grains is very similar, but they none of them, however finely ground, make a bread equal in texture or flavor to that made with wheat, for the reason that wheat flour has the property of holding the gas produced by fermentation better than any other flour.

For those who desire a novelty in the way of bread, banana flour may be recommended. Bananas are now desiccated by a new process, and ground into a flour which makes a bread or cake, which is very nutritious and also pleasant in taste.

In the year 1749 there was a severe famine in Northern Arabia and Palestine, which was caused by an unprecedented invasion of locusts. The Arabs caught the locusts by the million, dried them, and then pulverised them in their flour mills, mixed them with water into a stiff dough and baked them into cakes. This locust bread was found to have almost the same taste as oatmeal cakes, and the Arabs liked it so much that they have eaten it ever since.

Many of the neuroptera, or net-winged insects, are used for food, the principal among these being the termites or white ants. The Hottentots either broil them or roast them and grind them into flour. There is also a beetle known as the "Coosus" which is prepared in a similar way for food by certain North African natives.—Pearson's Weekly.

ROMAN NUMERALS.

Origin of Commonest Forms Not Hard to Explain.

The numerals C. and M. are probably from the Latin centum 100, and mille 1,000 of which they are the initial letters, although various ingenious theories tend to show that they originated in X., the oldest of all such symbols. This X. itself had its beginning in a process similar to that seen to-day, where the old-fashioned method of tallying a ship's cargo is in use. The checker chalks upon the hatch combing, or elsewhere, a single upright line for each quantity or article passing out or in to the hold. Then, when these upright strokes reach ten, he draws a diagonal line across the lines, thus making X. in rough fashion.

To express half numbers in the Romans, in some cases, simply halved the symbols representing the whole. Thus the upper portion of X. stood for five, and has given us V., whilst L. is the lower part of the oblong C. and, as half of 100, stands for fifty. D. is similarly said to be a moiety of the ancient rounded M.

HOW THE WORLD GROWS.

A German newspaper estimates that within the last decade the population of Europe has increased about 38,000,000, of which Russia contributed 14,000,000 and France less than 100,000.

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR MAN.

Antonio Cuez, of Padrella, Portugal, has not slept for three months. No doctors can cure him, and the most powerful opiates have no effect. He drives mules in the daytime and acts as a watchman at night.

is to conform to all its customs and confine one's expressions of amazement to the quiet of one's own room. They observed closely and followed the lead of their neighbors and made copious notes on everything.

"When we entered the great market town of Tolon Noir (Seven Towns), they wrote, 'we knew not where to take up our abode. We wandered about for a long time in a labyrinth of narrow, tortuous streets encumbered with men and animals.'

"At last we found an inn. We unloaded our droncasses, deposited the baggage in a small room, folded the animal, and then, having affixed to the door of the room a small padlock with the landlord had given us, we sallied forth in quest of dinner.

"A triangular flag floating before a house in the next street indicated to our joyful hearts an eating-house. A long passage led us into a spacious apartment, in which were symmetrically set forth a number of little tables. When we had seated ourselves at one of the tables, a teapot the inevitable prelude in these countries to every meal, was set before each of us. You must swallow infinite tea, and that boiling hot, before they will consent to bring you anything else."

"At last, when they see you thus occupied, the comptroller of the table pays you his official visit, a person of immensely elegant manners and ceaseless volubility of tongue, who, after entertaining you with his views on the affairs of the world in general and in each country in particular, concludes by announcing what there is to eat, and requesting your judgment thereon.

"As you mention the dishes you desire, he repeats their names in a measured chant for the information of the governor of the pot. Your dinner is served with admirable promptitude; but before you commence the meal etiquette requires that you rise from your seat and invite all the company to partake.

"'Come,' you say, with an engaging gesture, 'come, my friends; come and drink a glass of wine with me; come and eat a plate of rice.'

"No, thank you!" replies everybody in the room. "Do you rather come and seat yourself at my table. It is I who invite you."

"By this ceremony you have manifested your honor," as the saying is, and you may now sit down and eat in comfort, your character as a gentleman thoroughly established.

"When you rise to depart the comptroller of the table again appears. As you cross the apartment with him he chants over again the names of the dishes you have had, this time appending the prices, and terminating with the sum total, announced with especial emphasis. Then, proceeding to the counter, you deposit the amount in the money-box."

FATALISM AMONG THE WELSH

An epidemic of scarlet fever which is raging at Goginan, near Aberystwyth, Wales, owes much of its virulence to the spirit of fatalism which prevails among the Welsh. The people believe that if they are fated to catch the fever no precautions will save them from it, and that, on the other hand, they can come in contact with it with impunity if it is not their fate to be infected. This spirit of fatalism is shown by the Welsh custom of holding wylnosau, or prayer-meetings, at the house of a dead person.

The friends of the dead crowd into the house and remain for an hour or two regardless of the cause of death. At the end of the service they march in procession around the coffin to take a last look. Although ministers of religion and members of public bodies have uttered vehement protests, the custom of the "wylnosau" continues to flourish, and in more than one instance it has been proved to be directly responsible for the spread of the infection.

doubt, the quick-firer of those days was found too cumbersome for use in the field. It needed the perfection of breech-loading to make a Maxim feasible.

Again, take the flying machine, driven by mechanical power. This is usually considered to be an extremely modern attempt to conquer the air, and its invention is generally ascribed to Count Zeppelin and Santos Dumont. Yet these two were by no means the first in the field. So long ago as 1848 the aeronaut Newton built a great flying machine, consisting of a triple balloon with a long car, driven by a steam engine with copper boilers. His idea was in most respects, almost exactly similar to several modern machines.

The cause of Newton's failure was that he was before his time. Sixty years ago the steam engine was still too crude to give the necessary driving power combined with sufficient lightness.

The synchronising of clocks by means of electric current has only come into general practical use within very recent period. Yet it is no new invention. Wheatstone, in 1840, connected two clocks in a method almost precisely similar to that used to-day, and found that they ticked in perfect unison. But when he tried to make a commercial success of his invention he failed entirely. Apparently our grandparents were less particular about punctuality than we are to-day.

But of all the great brains that have galloped ahead of their times, none went further than those

MARVELLOUS ENGINEERS,

the two Brunels. In everything they undertook they were at least a generation in advance of their times.

The elder, Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, was born near Rouen, in France, in 1769. After beginning his engineering career in America in 1794, he came to Plymouth in 1799 and married and settled down there. He invented a writing and drawing machine, which was too good to meet with general appreciation in those days, and soon afterwards began to interest himself in steam navigation. In 1812 he pointed out to the Admiralty the immense usefulness would be in getting war-ships out of harbor, but the proposal was quickly rejected by the Navy board. His son, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, is best known for that marvellous steamship, the Great Eastern, built 1853-1858, and which, though never a commercial success, remained the biggest ship in the world for half a century. The real cause of its failure was simply that the steam engines of the day were not sufficiently powerful to drive such a tremendous structure through the water.

Could the Great Eastern have been equipped with modern twin-screws and 300,000 h.p. engines, there is no reason why she should not have taken her place with any of the liners of to-day.—Pearson's Weekly.

LONG SERVICE DOMESTICS.

In celebration of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, a short time ago, twenty purses, each containing the equivalent of \$15, were offered for competition among domestic servants who could prove long and satisfactory service in respectable situations. The qualifications of the winners showed some truly remarkable periods of service! One of the winners—a valet—had been in the service of the same gentleman for forty-six years. A maid-servant of nearly eighty had served about thirty-nine years in an orphanage, where she was still in active employment when she received the award. Another woman, aged seventy-four, had entered the service of a family as scullery-maid, and was still with the same family after forty-three years' service. None of the winners had been in their situations less than thirty years.

The ram of a modern battleship weighs forty tons.

18.5; at Inkerman they were one in twenty; at Sedan, one in sixty; at Gravelotte, one in 111; and at Waterloo, one in twenty-one. In the Crimean War it took 89,000,000 shots to kill 120,000 men—742 shots to dispatch one man; and at Gibraltar 278,887 shot and shell fell on only 1,041 human targets, and of these many were only wounded. During the Franco-German War one fighter was disabled every 254 shots.

From these figures it seems clear that the improvements in death-dealing weapons have certainly led to a diminished slaughter in war, a result which was long ago predicted by experts, the reason being that with long-range and accurate firearms the fighting must necessarily be at correspondingly greater distances.

LADY HEAD GARDENERS.

Daughter of Lord Wolseley Conducts Training School.

Gardening is being extensively taken up by women as a profession, and it is predicted that in a few years time the employment of lady head gardeners on gentlemen's estates will be by no means exceptional.

At Farm House, Glynde, Sussex, England, where the Honorable Frances Wolseley, daughter of Lord Wolseley, has started a school of gardening, the model gardens are in charge of a lady of considerable experience in horticulture, and the pupils, who are the daughters chiefly of clergymen, receive practical instruction in flower gardening for decorative and also for market purposes.

Some very good work has been accomplished, and experts from Kew, Hampton Court Palace, and other famous gardens have accorded Miss Wolseley's scheme warm praise.

Floriculture is not heavy work, and it is an excellent healthy occupation. The pupils of Miss Wolseley's school pay an annual fee of \$50, and defray their own expenses for board and lodging.

WHY HAIR CURLS.

Differences in Form of Individual Hair Accounts For It.

Of late years by the microscopic study of sections of hair, and of its ultimate structure and arrangement, anthropologists have arrived at a satisfactory basis upon which to classify the different races of mankind.

From this study we learn that the three chief races, the Caucasian, the Mongolian and the Ethiopian, exhibit well marked characteristics in the structure of their hair. The Caucasian is, in both flaxen and dark hair, essentially oval in section sometimes even kidney-shaped. This lends itself to gentle curls or waves. The straight hair of the Mongolian always a dull black, is almost circular in section, and hence keeps to the cylindrical form. The woolly Ethiopian hair is most eccentrically elliptical, or almost flat in section, so that it curls like a shaving, and feels as wool does, and other hair will not.

The variation amongst individuals is far more a matter of treatment and habit and degree of curl than a deep-seated essential difference.

BALFOUR THE SLEEPER.

Mr. Balfour, Prime Minister of England, sleeps at least 12 hours a day—sometimes longer. He is one of the champion golfers of England. He is also an expert cyclist and automobile. When preparing an important speech he thinks it out in bed. Old-time doctors used to say that persons who slept long slept their brains away. One of the strenuously active business men of New York says he never wants more than three hours of sound sleep.

\$15, \$16, \$17, \$18,
and \$19

SUITINGS —FOR— \$12

February is always the quietest month of the year in the Tailoring department, that is why we have selected a number of good all wool tweed suitings and marked them at \$12. They will be made up-to-date in every respect and nothing but the best of trimmings used. If you want a good business suit now is your chance. Come and see them anyway.

J. L. BOYES.

Men's and Boy's Outfitters.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

A few second hand cook stoves and ranges cheap at **BOYLE & SON.**

S. G. Hawley will shortly remove his piano and organ warerooms to the store lately occupied by A. E. Paul, in the Brisco House block.

A number of good second hand wood stoves for sale

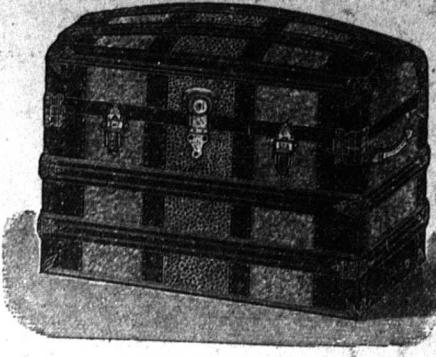
MADOLE & WILSON.

The four months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Loucks which died Friday was placed in the Eastern vault Saturday afternoon.

Miss Cartwright, in charge of deaconess' work would like to obtain employment the day for several women in town. Applications may be made by letter to Miss Cartwright or by seeing her personally at the residence of Mrs. T. W. Casey.

E. Loyt, has a car of Royal Household flour, bran, shorts, all kinds of feed, salt, coal oil. Different grades of flour, buckwheat flour, cornmeal. Good 25c tea, rolled oats. All kinds of breakfast foods the cheapest, and one price to all.

A leak in the gas mains on Dundas street opposite the Chinese laundry, is causing some trouble. Wednes-



TRUNKS and TRAVELLING BAGS.

We have just received our large spring shipment of Trunks and Travelling Bags.

See our new Trunks with heavy brass trimmings, heavy oak tanned straps and strong fibre binding. This is a trunk we can strongly recommend.

**Prices, \$7.00 to \$8.00,
Cheaper Lines, \$1.75 up.**

SUIT CASES IN THE NEW COLOR, LONDON RUSSETT. All Prices, \$1.90 to 8.50.

CLUB BAGS

A LARGE VARIETY,
Prices 50c. to \$7.50.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

A FULL LINE OF CEREALS

NEW FRESH GOODS

Rolled Oats,
Granulated Oatmeal,
Rolled Wheat,
Wheat Germ,
Cream of Wheat (in bulk),
Gold-dust Corn Meal,
Graham Flour, Etc.

A FULL LINE OF BREAKFAST FOODS IN PACKAGES.

I Solicit a Share of Your Trade.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Lost.

On Sunday morning Jan 29th, on Bridge St., or Belleville road, a sable ruff, Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Express Office.

Poultry Foods.

If you want your hens to lay feed them Columbian and Carnefac food. It is guaranteed. Sold by

GREY LION STORES.

Garratt's bakery and confectionery business on Dundas street is advertised for sale.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

The Napaneer curlers go to Brockville to-day (Friday) for a game with the curlers from that town.

Dr. Embury, formerly of Belleville, while remaining in Napaneer may be consulted by anyone wishing to see her professionally.

10-a-p.

The snow is beautiful and white, And covers all the town, But it would give us more delight If it fell up instead of down.

On the first page of this issue will be found an advertisement calling for tenders for the completion of the tower of the Church of S. Mary Magdalene.

Rumor had it this week that Mr. Harry Hunter had purchased the old skating rink property and would build an ideal hotel

Stock Taking Sale.
Mitts at unheard of prices. Buy them for next year, it will pay, at

BOYLE & SON.

Stock Foods.

Now is the time to feed them to get your stock in good shape for spring. Buy the best, that is Columbian and Carnefac. Both guaranteed. Sold by

GREY LION STORES.

20 Per Cent.

Discount sale on horse blankets, lined mitts and sleigh bells.

MADELE & WILSON.

Six Large Engines.

Thursday Grand Trunk employees started building some trestle work under that portion of their railway bridge which spans the river in the east end of the town. The idea is to strengthen the bridge as the Grand Trunk intend placing six large engines on this section of the road. These new engines are said to be considerably larger than any used before, and weigh ten tons heavier.

A Rare Treat.

Is in store for the people of Napaneer, the Ladies of the Eastern Methodist church are singularly fortunate in having secured the services of the Rev. G. H. Raney, of Kitmeet, B. C., to deliver an address, in the body of the church, on the evening of the 24th. Mr. Raney holds an important and strategic point in the development of the Pacific slopes. He has been at once Judge Doctor, Postmaster and Editor of the Na-na-qua. His story is one of most thrilling recital, and is weirdly fascinating. Our citizens will do well to reserve the date, further particulars next week.

Canning Factory News.

There is very little news to be given to the public this week concerning the proposed canning factory at Napaneer. Owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Carson from the States, the matter has been forced to a standstill. This week Mr. Thos Symington received a letter in which Mr. Carson stated that in all probability he would be at Napaneer on Monday next, and would bring with him his foreman, who would remain here until everything was completed. Mr. Carson also spoke of having made arrangements for new machinery and a full supply of all necessary seeds. It would seem from present indications that this proposition will be carried to a successful issue.

Dancing Lessons.

Special rates for balance of term. Classes Wednesdays and Fridays.

D. ROY McDONALD. 10 a.m.

Shingles.

We have reduced our prices of shingles 2¢ per thousand on all grades, which makes them the cheapest and best in town.
R. J. WALES' STORES.

Business Closed.

Miss Barrett's dressmaking establishment will be closed on February 11th and will not be reopened again until March 6th. Her patrons will kindly make a note of this.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call.

J. N. OSBORNE Prop.

Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

AN ODD FISH.

Queer Marine Monster a Natural Enemy to Whales.

While operating at a fishery in Admiralty Island, Alaska, one summer my attention and the attention of the fishing crew were almost daily attracted to a large marine creature that would appear in the main channel of Seymour canal and our immediate vicinity. There are large numbers of whales of the species rorqual there, and the monster seemed to be their natural enemy. The whales generally travel in schools, and while at the surface to blow one would be singled out and attacked by the fish, and a battle was soon in order.

It is the nature of the rorqual to make three blows at intervals of from two to three minutes each, and then sound deep and stay beneath the surface for thirty or forty minutes. As a whale would come to the surface there would appear always at the whale's right side and just about where his head would connect with the body a great long tail or fin, "judged by five fishermen and a number of Indians, after seeing it about fifteen times at various distances," to be about twenty-four feet long, two and one-half feet wide at the end and tapering down to the water, where it seemed to be about eighteen inches in diameter, looking very much like the blade of the fan of an old fashioned Dutch windmill.

The great club was used on the back of the unfortunate whale in such a manner that it was a wonder to me that every whale attacked was not instantly killed. Its operator seemed to have perfect control of its movements and would bend it back until the end would touch the water, forming a horseshoe loop; then with a sweep it would be straightened and brought over and down on the back of the whale with a whack that could be heard for several miles. If the whale was fortunate enough to submerge itself before the blows came, the spray would fly for a distance of a hundred feet from the effect of the stroke, making a report as loud as a yacht's signal gun.

What seemed most remarkable to me was that, no matter which way the attacked whale went or how fast (the usual speed is about fourteen knots), that great club would follow right along by its side and deliver those tremendous blows at intervals of about four or five seconds. It would always get in from three to five blows at each of the three times the whale would come to the surface to blow. The whale would generally rid itself of the enemy when it took its deep sound, especially if the water was forty fathoms or more deep. During the day the attack was always offshore, but at night the whales would be attacked in the bay and within a mile or two of the

hour, bran, shooles, buckwheat flour, cornmeal. Good 25c tea, rolled oats. All kinds of breakfast foods the cheapest, and one price to all.

A leak in the gas mains on Dundas street opposite the Chinese laundry, is causing the gas company some trouble. Wednesday a coke fire was built over the spot, after the snow was shovelled out, to draw the frost from the ground in order that the leak might be more easily reached.

Wallace's Electric Rat paste will rid your house of rats and mice in short order.

This week plans were prepared for the remodelling of the Royal Hotel. The front of the building will be completely changed, including F. S. Scott's barber shop. The interior of the hotel on the first floor will also be changed somewhat. It is expected the work will be started sometime in May.

The remains of the late Lendrick Saul, who died at Sicamous, B.C., arrived on Saturday night and the funeral took place Sunday afternoon. The remains were accompanied from Winnipeg by his brother, John Saul who has been about twenty years in the Prairie City. Another brother David Saul died at Vancouver B.C. on January 6th, only two brothers, William, of Kamloops East, and John, of Winnipeg are left of a large family.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell Five Roses Flour \$2.80 per 100, Neusenach Flour \$2.50 per 100. Cream of the west \$2.60; Bran \$16.75 per ton, 85c per 100; 50 lb sack fine salt 40c, 85c per 100; 50 lb sack buckwheat flour \$2.25 per 100; Fresh Corn meal \$1.50 per 100; 10 lbs. Rolled oats 25c; 10 lbs. sulphur 25c; Shorts \$1.00 per 100; Gluten meal \$1.20 per 100. Clover and Timothy Seed wanted.

Mr. Jacob Moore, an aged and lifelong resident of Nanapashaw passed away on Monday, aged 84 years. Last Friday he suffered a slight stroke of paralysis which combined with infirmities of old age caused his demise. Besides his widow he leaves a grown family of three, two sons and a daughter. They are: Lewis, of Nanapashaw; Barney, of Rochester; and Mrs. Geo Woods, of Quebec. Services were conducted at the house by Rev. Real, and on Tuesday the remains were placed in the Western cemetery vault.

Wednesday evening of last week about twenty-five members of the Limestone City Encampment paid a fraternal visit to Mount Ararat Encampment and conferred degrees upon eight new members. A very pleasant evening was spent in Argyll Lodge rooms from 9 to 1 a.m. Supper was served and a most enjoyable social time was the outcome. The visitor had to wait a couple of hours for their return train, and even then their troubles were not over. When they reached Kingston the train into the city was snowbound and those who who could not get a cab had to walk.

Electric Flash Lights

\$1.25 and \$1.50, electric lamps, ever ready.

BOYLE & SON.

Read This for Value.

We have for years been looking for a First-Class Reliable \$5.00 Watch.

We have now secured the sole agency for a splendid, gilt finish lever movement, stem wind and set, thin models and all modern improvements.

These STAR Watches

in Nickel Cases for \$5.00, and in Silver Cases for \$6.75. Just as good timers as Walthams.

The Store of Quality.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Eyes tested free. Sole agent for the Regina Watch.

On the first page of this issue will be found an advertisement calling for tenders for the completion of the tower of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

Rumor had it this week that Mr. Harry Hunter had purchased the old skating rink property and would build an ideal hotel thereon. Mr. Hunter says there is nothing in it, and whoever started the rumor must have been dreaming.

Fancy Candles.

Pink, Green, Red, Yellow and White wax candles in assorted forms at The Medical Hall, FRED L. HOOPER.

Don't forget the lecture to be given by Rev. John McDougal, the pioneer missionary of the Northwest, in the Western Methodist church on Monday evening, February 27th. Watch for further particulars.

At Kelly's Grocery you can get pure Castile soap 1 lb for 10c, Judd soap 10 bars for 25c, Gold soap 6 bars for 25c. Peameal, skinned back bacon 18c pound, also fresh white fish, 10c per lb, Yarmouth bloaters, Golden finnan haddie. The best flour in town for making good bread. Try it and you will be convinced.

A very fine illustration of the astronomical phenomena, commonly known as "sun dogs" was witnessed Tuesday morning between sun rise and nine o'clock. These are generally supposed to indicate a severe storm, but beyond the light fall of snow Tuesday evening the signs have failed.

Ladies Hand Bags.

In latest styles at all prices at The Medical Hall, FRED L. HOOPER.

The Value of New Ideas.

The recognition of the value or a new idea in regard to a business point is leading employers to encourage criticisms and suggestions from employees in respect to the details of the business, thus utilizing their microscopic view rather than depending solely on the birdseye view which is taken by the manager. A friendly feeling results from this attitude, and the employee takes a deeper interest in his work, developing his own capacity and helping the business. To see his ideas carried out by his superiors puts new life into him and adds new enthusiasm to his efforts.—Success.

An Unardonable Fault.

Figg—Goodman is dead. He has led a most beautiful and a correct life. Everybody praises him. Fogg—But, confound him, he trumped my ace once when we were playing partners at whist.

Sorry He Spoke.

Caller—What did sister say when you told her I was here? Tommy—She said, "Oh, thunder!"—Boston Traveler.

Rhythm and time in the art of music have to come from the heart, not from the machine.—Dr. Joachim.

Slick hand sleights at cost at .

BOYLE & SON.

It's Good if you get it at Wallace's Drug Store.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes. —11 Sold by Fred L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

We Will Discount

all lines of Crockery, China and Glassware for the next 30 days, from 20 to 35 per cent. We are still selling 10 big Cakes of Soap and one package of Naphtha Washing Powder for 25c, good value at 35c. Our Tea at 25c is still taking the lead, try it.

THE COXALL CO.

remain here until everything was completed. Mr. Carson also spoke of having made arrangements for new machinery and a full supply of all necessary seeds. It would seem from present indications that this proposition will be carried to a successful issue.

Mrs. Mace Dead.

Friends in this district will learn with regret of the sad death of Calista A. Guess, wife of W. D. Mace, which occurred at St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday. The deceased lady and her husband resided for many years at Tamworth, where the latter conducted a general mill. A short time ago they went out to Winnipeg to live and later removed to St. Paul in hope of restoring Mrs. Mace's delicate health. The deceased was forty-nine years of age and was daughter of the late Francis Guess, Kepler. One sister, Mrs. A. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.; one brother, B. S. Guess, Harrowsmith; three daughters, Mrs. A. McCurdy, Cape Breton; Mrs. J. and Miss Merle Mace, Montreal, and the husband survive to mourn her demise. The remains will be brought to Tamworth on Friday for interment.

Division Court.

Wednesday Division Court was held in the Court House before his honor, Judge Madden. The following cases were dealt with:

Jas. Doust vs John Conger—An action for paper goods supplied. Judgment for plaintiff for \$18.00. H. M. Deroche for plaintiff; Herrington, Warner & Grange for defendant.

Manson, Campbell Co., vs. John Conger. An action for price of fanning mill. Judgment for plaintiff for \$20.50. H. M. Deroche for plaintiff; Herrington, Warner and Grange for defendant.

Jas. Thompson vs. Edward and John Thompson—An action for dog poisoning. Judgment for plaintiff for \$10. H. M. Deroche for plaintiff; Herrington, Warner & Grange for defendants.

Harriet E. Fraser, vs J. B. Hamm—An action for goods supplied. Judgment reserved. H. M. Deroche for plaintiff; Herrington, Warner and Grange for defendants.

Symington vs. Loyst—An action for damages and account, with a counter claim by defendant. Judgement reserved. T. B. German for plaintiff; John English for defendant.

The American Eagle.

Our baldheaded eagle, so called because the feathers on the top of his head are white, was called the Washington eagle by Audubon, the great naturalist. Like Washington, he is brave and fearless, and as his name and greatness are known the world over so can the eagle soar to heights beyond others. The eagle was adopted as the emblem of the United States in 1785, since when it has been used on the tips of flagpoles, coins, United States seals and on the shield of Liberty.

Untiring.

"When I took you into partnership," said the indignant father, "I expected you to be untiring in your devotion to the interests of the business."

The son took one foot down from the desk long enough to strike a match to light his cigarette.

"I think I have been," said he. "You never have noticed me tire myself yet, have you, pa?"

T. B. Wallace is selling the highest quality of everything in the drug line. 2 oz Blaud's iron tonic price 25c, 3 caked oatmeal soap 10c, Baby's own soap 25c box Mennen's Talcum powder 25c, a 20c and 25c quality tooth brush for 15c, 3 packages Diamond, Turkish, Standard or Rexall dyes for 25c, genuine Wells and Richardson's butter color 15c, 6 lbs chemically pure sulphur 25c, 12 lbs grocer's sulphur and everything advertised in the Express, fresh and good at the Red Cross Drug store.

whale would generally ride itself of the enemy when it took its deep sound, especially if the water was forty fathoms or more deep. During the day the attack was always offshore, but at night the whales would be attacked in the bay and within 400 yards of the fishery.

I do not know of any whales being killed, but there were several that had great holes and sores on their backs. Questioning the Indians about it, I was told that there was only one, that it had been there for many years and that it once attacked an Indian canoe and with one stroke of the great club smashed the canoe into splinters, killing and drowning several of its occupants.

Siam.

The worth thing that can happen to a man in Siam is to get into debt, from which there is never any escape, owing to the exorbitant interest charged. Once in debt there is no appeal, the debtor being stripped of his clothes and compelled to work in fetters, generally for the rest of his life, to pay the interest. Drunkards are not permitted to give evidence in the law courts of Siam. The Buddhist priests, clad in yellow robes, are to be seen everywhere in Bangkok, and it is quite common for young men to enter the priesthood, which affords them an easy and luxurious existence, owing to the liberality of the populace toward any one sanctioned to the service of Buddha.

A Chinese Columbus.

The belief in a Chinese Columbus was first allowed by scholars only in the first half of the last century. The claim is that a Buddhist priest in the fifth century crossed the Pacific to this continent and returned, making a written report of his discovery. The report still exists. It was translated into French in 1791 by M. de Guignes. It gave a narrative of a voyage eastward by a priest for 20,000 li, where he found a country which he named Fusang. People similar to the Indians were described, as well as American plants. The only doubt about the matter is as to the distance meant by 20,000 li. The priest may have reached only some island in the Pacific ocean.

Well Timed.

"That was a great sermon you preached this morning," said the old churchwarden, "and it was well timed too."

"Yes," rejoined the parson, with a deep sigh. "I noticed that."

"Noticed what?" asked the puzzled warden.

"That several of the congregation looked at their watches frequently," answered the old man, with another deep sigh.—London Telegraph,

Similarity.

Uncle Jerry's memory had begun to play queer pranks with him, but he refused to admit the fact and stoutly insisted that he could remember things as well as ever.

On one occasion while calling at the house of a friend he was introduced to a stranger whose name was Eddy.

In the course of the conversation that followed he addressed the stranger as "Mr. Whirlpool."

"I beg your pardon," said the other, "but my name is not exactly Whirlpool. It is Eddy."

"I beg your pardon for the mistake," replied Uncle Jerry courteously. "I was misled by the—er—similarity of sound."

Don't Cough Buy Wallace's Black Cough Knots—5c.

CASTORIA.

Bear the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

A GENUINE
BARGAIN.

ALL WOOL
TWEED
30 cts.
A YARD.

JAMES WALTERS

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe
Store.

3 Packages for 25c of
Rexall, Diamond, Turkish
or Standard Dyes, at
WALLACE'S
Red Cross Drug Store.

FIGHT WITH WOLVES.

Recent Experience of a St. Catharines man
in Manitoba.

William Chesterton, a man belonging to Sir Chetwynd's estate, had a terrible experience last Saturday evening from which he was fortunate to escape with his life. On Saturday August last, while Mr. Chesterton, one of the harvest men, was working, he received a telegram from his wife received two days previously, several weeks ago, in which she informed him of your home and said "I am well." He was working in his garden when he saw a large wolf approaching him. He ran to his house and telephoned to his attorney with great anxiety. The lawyer, terrified by the thought of the wolf, galloped away, driving his pony after them. Chesterton was a good shot with wood, which he used to defend himself from the terrible beast. Successively in three or four attacks the other wolf forced him to make the attack. Chesterton, however, was most exhaust ed, so he was compelled to run on his shadowed path. At last, for Mr. Chesterton's safety, his master along with the services of his attorney's son, sent him to his assistance. The wolf, however, had his new antagonist discovered, and the fight was taken inside. He has suffered terrible bites on his face and shoulder.

Marie Corelli Wins Out.

A special meeting of the trustees of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust was held at Stratford-on-Avon recently to decide about the purchase of a house in Henley Street which adjoins upon the poet's birthplace and intended to be associated with the life and time of Shakespeare and the members of his family. Mr. M. C. Bradbury, Sir Harry Lauder and others were present but were unable to come to a decision, and he was instructed to ascertain the value of the cottages in the vicinity which would not exceed £1,000. The house in question place 18, Henley Street, was offered by the Carnegie Fund and was accepted, and they were anxious to have it sold to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, but the trust insisted that it should not be called to the auction block. The mounted constabulary were on the scene

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,
Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

WOOLS

BRUSSELS

UNIONS

Carpet and House Furnishing Department.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new stock for spring of Carpets and General Housefurnishings is in every respect perfect. We have received exceedingly large consignments of the very newest and most fashionable designs in all classes of Carpets, including parlor, dining room, bed-room, hall, stair and library.

Inspection Invited to this Department

See Windows for Display.

Body Bussels

These Carpets have been tried for many years, and have never been found wanting; always thoroughly reliable, we have them in the most fashioned patterns of the newest conception, and are showing a range not procurable elsewhere.

Wiltons

The choicest and finest of floor coverings. We are showing all the new rich colorings and designs. The important point of quality is never lost sight of in this particular line.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR NEW CARPETS.

Axminsters

These well known carpets form an important part of our complete stocks. They are among the best for wearing qualities and colorings, these too, are shown in exclusive designs.

Ingrain

All wool and a full 36 inch wide, the most approved colorings in effective designs and most suited for Bedroom coverings.

WILTONS

Choose Your New Carpet at Madill's

TAPESTRY.

The medium priced Carpet, splendid selection in a great range of designs and colorings, most of them equal in appearance and wear to the most expensive grades.

RUGS.

Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Wool. In these goods our stock is now splendidly assorted, and contains many rare specimens interesting to art lovers.

See Our Carpets Before

Making Your Selection.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham, Swiss, Brussels and Bobbinette for refined beauty and truly artistic effects. Our lace curtain stock cannot be surpassed. Curtain nets, Draperies, Furniture Coverings, Art Percalines, Foulards, Denims and Cretonnes. The selection is beautiful.

Tapestry and

Chenelle Curtains.

In all the newest and most fashionable tones and colorings. Chenelle and Tapestry table covers, and couch coverings.

VELVETS

not endanger the safety of the birthplace. Sir Theodore Martin said Mr. Carnegie had given the cottages, but they were in no way associated with Shakespeare, and if the trustees' great trust money on them they would be called to book. Mr. George Lee pointed out that these cottages were at one time owned by Thomas Nash, who married Shakespeare's granddaughter, and they possessed some interesting 15th century timber work, roof and walls. Shakespeare's father signed the conveyance deed.

The motion to pull the cottages down was eventually defeated by two votes. It will be remembered that when it was first proposed to demolish these cottages, which were bought and presented to the trustees by Mr. Carnegie, their preservation was urged with great energy and strong feeling by Miss Marie Corelli.

Soup.

"Who goes there?"

"Godfrey—Godfrey—Godfrey de Bouillon," stammered the young actor with his first two line part.

"Supe, supe!" yelled the unfeeling gallery.

Even Worse.

Mrs. Hoyle—I hear that your husband died intestate. Mrs. Doyle—Well, I don't know what his trouble was but he had to have an operation.

Malice eats up the greatest part of her own venom and then kills with poison & herself.—Montaigne.

Gas Supplies.

Pedants, swing brackets, gas lamps, chimneys, shades, self-lighting mantles, no matches required. Just turn on the gas. Block light mantles, chimneys, cluster mantles. We can supply you with a lamp that gives you a light equal to the block and does not consume but little over half the gas. Gas lamps repaired.

PERRY'S
COUGH MIXTURE
Sure cure for a bad cold or LaGrippe.
Every bottle guaranteed.
10,675
Bottles sold in last three years.
J. J. PERRY, Druggist.



CHOOSE.

The easy way to choose a suit is to come where the greatest variety of styles abound and that place is here. The more particular you are about your clothes the more you will enjoy looking at these master pieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in cut, make and trimmings shows plainly the excellence of our

CLOTHING

Our prices will at once convince you that we are a fair house to do business with. We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of chances for suit satisfaction before we quit at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock now as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

CANVAS OR SURPASSE. **COTTON.** Draperies, Furniture Coverings, Art Percalines, Foulards, Denims and Cretonnes. The selection is beautiful.

able tones and colorings. Chenille and Tapestry table covers, and couch coverings.

Our Carpet and House Furnishing Stocks are Complete

Jap Mattings.

In Plain, Medium and Floral designs very desirable for verandas and summer floor coverings generally, an excellent range to choose from.

Window Shades.

In Plain, and Lace and Insertion Cream and Greens, all sizes (and also made to order), all prices. New curtain poles and fittings. Select, Brass Vestibule rods, etc.

Our Motto, Reliable and Trustworthy

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Jutes, Tapestries, Hemps,

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with local applications as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must have internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo O.
Sold by Druggists. Price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Difficulty.

The Wife—I fully realize that I ought to economize, Jack, but— The Husband—But what? Don't you know where to begin? The Wife—Oh, yes; but I can't decide on the time.

Doing Well Without It.

"Have you had brain fag yet?" young Furbish asked the rising author.

"No," replied the latter. "Just at present I don't need the advertising."

The Opportunity.

It was night.

They—he and she—were sitting on the porch looking at the stars.

"You know, I suppose," he whispered, "what a young man's privilege is when he sees a shooting star?"

"No," she answered. "I haven't the slightest idea. There goes one!"

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The ONLY Package Dyes
that Never Fade or
Wash Out.

For Home Dyeing

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T. B. WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggist,
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9-2-m.

Far From It.

Young Widow (to partner at ball)—Mr. Crogan, I've made a wager of a pound of chocolate that you are a single man. Mr. Crogan—Ye've lost, ma'am, I'm wan av triplets.—Chicago Tribune.

Force of Habit.

Miss Antique—Why have you always remained single? Oldbach—Simply from force of habit, I suppose. You know—you know I was born that way.

The Queen As a Camera Fland.

Queen Alexandra is very expert with the camera, and is often to be seen "snapshotting" the crowds outside the gates of Buckingham Palace on public occasions, while it is needless to say that her little grandchildren are very often involuntary "subjects." During her visit to Denmark the Queen and Princess Victoria took their Kodaks with them everywhere, and took many snapshots.

On one occasion the Victoria and Albert included off the most northerly point of Denmark, Skagen, or the Skaw, as we were taught in our geography books, and to the great delight of the fisher inhabitants, the royal visitors intended to pay a visit to the great Danish artist, Professor Taxen, who was spending a holiday there.

During their visit Queen Alexandra and the Princess snapshotted their host and his family in their garden before returning to the yacht. Just as the yacht was leaving the shore Princess Victoria caught sight of two little fisher lasses who had paddled out as far as they could to catch a last glimpse of the royal party, and thus afforded a splendid opportunity for a last snapshot.

Care for Your Fences.

On every farm there should be a careful inspection of fences at stated periods. As in everything else that requires doing, system is better than a lack of it. If a particular date is set apart for this purpose it will not be neglected. It may be that all the fences are in good shape, but it is worth something to know the fact, and therefore it should be known. Fences are not the only things that need systematic or careful attention. But in all reforms there must be a starting point, and fences are as good a starting point as any.

Landseer's Witty Comment.

Several years ago a London Hebrew, Abraham Solomon, painted a stirring picture, "Waiting For the Verdict," which was exhibited at the Royal academy. The artist, not being a Royal academician, entitled to annex R. A. to his name, had his painting "skied." All the pictures contributed by that august fraternity were, as usual, hung on the line. Thomas Landseer was in ecstasies as he beheld the thrilling scene depicted on the canvas and exclaimed, "There is Solomon in all his glory, but not R. A.'d like one of these!"

A Mean Retort.

Mrs. Nagger—Perhaps you recall it was on a railroad train that we first met and— Mr. Nagger—Yes, but it's too late now for me to sue the comp~~s~~ for damages.

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VALENTINES—All Sorts
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